

MASON'S
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SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 22553. 號叁拾伍佰捌千貳萬式第 日叁拾月玖年未辛 HONG KONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1931. 伍拜禮 日叁拾月拾年壹貳佰玖千壹英 Price Single Copy, 10 cts. Per Month, \$3.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after MAY 2ND, 1931, until Further Notice (all previous Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 2	No. 8	No. 10	No. 12	No. 14	No. 16	No. 18	No. 20	No. 22	No. 24	No. 26
Kowloon	Dep. 6.40	Dep. 8.05	Dep. 8.25	Dep. 8.45	Dep. 9.05	Dep. 9.25	Dep. 9.45	Dep. 10.05	Dep. 10.25	Dep. 10.45	Dep. 11.05
Tsimshui	Dep. 6.45	Dep. 8.10	Dep. 8.30	Dep. 8.50	Dep. 9.10	Dep. 9.30	Dep. 9.50	Dep. 10.10	Dep. 10.30	Dep. 10.50	Dep. 11.10
Shatin	Dep. 6.50	Dep. 8.15	Dep. 8.35	Dep. 8.55	Dep. 9.15	Dep. 9.35	Dep. 9.55	Dep. 10.15	Dep. 10.35	Dep. 10.55	Dep. 11.15
Taipei	Dep. 7.00	Dep. 8.25	Dep. 8.45	Dep. 9.05	Dep. 9.25	Dep. 9.45	Dep. 10.05	Dep. 10.25	Dep. 10.45	Dep. 11.05	Dep. 11.25
Taipei Market	Dep. 7.10	Dep. 8.35	Dep. 8.55	Dep. 9.15	Dep. 9.35	Dep. 9.55	Dep. 10.15	Dep. 10.35	Dep. 10.55	Dep. 11.15	Dep. 11.35
Fanning	Dep. 7.20	Dep. 8.45	Dep. 9.05	Dep. 9.25	Dep. 9.45	Dep. 10.05	Dep. 10.25	Dep. 10.45	Dep. 11.05	Dep. 11.25	Dep. 11.45
Shenzhen	Dep. 7.30	Dep. 8.55	Dep. 9.15	Dep. 9.35	Dep. 9.55	Dep. 10.15	Dep. 10.35	Dep. 10.55	Dep. 11.15	Dep. 11.35	Dep. 11.55
Canton	Dep. 7.40	Dep. 9.05	Dep. 9.25	Dep. 9.45	Dep. 10.05	Dep. 10.25	Dep. 10.45	Dep. 11.05	Dep. 11.25	Dep. 11.45	Dep. 12.05

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7	No. 9	No. 11	No. 13	No. 15	No. 17	No. 19	No. 21	No. 23
Canton	Dep. 11.35	Dep. 11.55	Dep. 12.15	Dep. 12.35	Dep. 12.55	Dep. 1.15	Dep. 1.35	Dep. 1.55	Dep. 2.15	Dep. 2.35	Dep. 2.55	Dep. 3.15
Shenzhen	Dep. 11.45	Dep. 12.05	Dep. 12.25	Dep. 12.45	Dep. 1.05	Dep. 1.25	Dep. 1.45	Dep. 1.65	Dep. 1.85	Dep. 2.05	Dep. 2.25	Dep. 2.45
Fanning	Dep. 11.55	Dep. 12.15	Dep. 12.35	Dep. 12.55	Dep. 1.15	Dep. 1.35	Dep. 1.55	Dep. 1.75	Dep. 1.95	Dep. 2.15	Dep. 2.35	Dep. 2.55
Taipei Market	Dep. 12.05	Dep. 12.25	Dep. 12.45	Dep. 1.05	Dep. 1.25	Dep. 1.45	Dep. 1.65	Dep. 1.85	Dep. 2.05	Dep. 2.25	Dep. 2.45	Dep. 2.65
Taipei	Dep. 12.15	Dep. 12.35	Dep. 12.55	Dep. 1.15	Dep. 1.35	Dep. 1.55	Dep. 1.75	Dep. 1.95	Dep. 2.15	Dep. 2.35	Dep. 2.55	Dep. 2.75
Shatin	Dep. 12.25	Dep. 12.45	Dep. 1.05	Dep. 1.25	Dep. 1.45	Dep. 1.65	Dep. 1.85	Dep. 2.05	Dep. 2.25	Dep. 2.45	Dep. 2.65	Dep. 2.85
Tsimshui	Dep. 12.35	Dep. 12.55	Dep. 1.15	Dep. 1.35	Dep. 1.55	Dep. 1.75	Dep. 1.95	Dep. 2.15	Dep. 2.35	Dep. 2.55	Dep. 2.75	Dep. 2.95
Kowloon	Dep. 12.45	Dep. 1.05	Dep. 1.25	Dep. 1.45	Dep. 1.65	Dep. 1.85	Dep. 2.05	Dep. 2.25	Dep. 2.45	Dep. 2.65	Dep. 2.85	Dep. 3.05

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[British Section],
KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY

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EXCURSION TO MACAO:—

ON SUNDAY, 25TH OCTOBER
S.S. "SUI TAI"

will depart from the Company's Wharf, Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M., and from MACAO at 4.00 P.M.

SPECIAL SALOON FARES.

WEEK DAYS—Single: \$2.00 Return: \$3.00.
SUNDAYS and EXCURSIONS—Single: \$1.50; Return: \$4.00.
NOTE—All Steamboat Company's Steamers are fitted with Wireless.

DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS.

TO-DAY.
(October 23)

University Medical Society Meeting, 8.30 p.m.
Christ's Hospital Founder's Day Dinner.
Hockey Club "A" v. Kowloon British School Former Pupils' Association, King's Park, 5.15 p.m.
Volunteer Promenade Concert, Kowloon Cricket Club.
Peninsula Hotel Rose Room Les Dejobans et William Rimels.
Queen's Theatre: "Eyes of the World."
World Theatre: "Mark of Zorro."
Star Theatre: "Navy Blues."
Central Theatre: "Virtuous Husband."
King's Theatre: "Six Cylinder Love."
Majestic Theatre: "Mr. Lemon of Orange."
Prince's Theatre: "Marianne."
Dinner Dances at Hong Kong Hotel and Peninsula Hotel.
Europe via Siberia (Macedonia) 6 p.m.
Europe via Siberia (Kashmir) 6 p.m.
Tides:—High at 7.05 and 8.35; Low at 12.55 and 1.35.

SATURDAY.
(October 24)

Frost's Descent (Shuang Chiang).
Queen of Spain born, 1897.
Tenth Extra Race Meeting.
Cricket: Interport Trial, H.K. C.C. ground. First Division: I.R.C. v. University Navy. Second Division: S.W.B. v. H.K.C.C. Police v. I.R.C. Kowloon v. R.A.S.C. (League).
Queen's Theatre: "Eyes of the World."
World Theatre: "The Mark of Zorro."
Star Theatre: "Navy Blues."
Central Theatre: "Virtuous Husband."
King's Theatre: "Six Cylinder Love."
Majestic Theatre: "Mr. Lemon of Orange."
Prince's Theatre: "Marianne."
Dinner Dances at Peninsula Hotel and Repulse Bay Hotel.
Peninsula Hotel Rose Room, Les Dejobans et William Rimels, until 1 a.m.
European Mail:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Kashmir) 10.30 p.m.
Tides:—High at 7.55 and 8.54; Low at 1.40 and 2.00.

SUNDAY.
(October 25)

21st Sunday After Trinity.
Kowloon Golf Club Championship, Qualifying Round.
Queen's Theatre: "The Bad One."
World Theatre: "Don Q, Son of Zorro."
Star Theatre: "Dynamite."
Central Theatre: "Virtuous Husband."
King's Theatre: "Women of All Nations."
Prince's Theatre: "Madame X."
Tea Dance at King's Restaurant.
Tides:—High at 6.30 and 9.10; Low at 2.20 and 2.24.

NATURE'S GREAT GIFT OF IMAGINATION.

ANDREW SOUTAR ON "BREAKING LIFE'S FETTERS."

SOARING ABOVE THE DREARY COMMON-PLACES OF THE DAY.

If, figuratively, you draw a circle around your life, thus defining the limits of hope, ambition or endeavour, you have so circumscribed your existence that you are no more than fettered clay, writes Andrew Soutar in the London Morning Post. Give to imagination the liberty of the winds and new worlds and wonders reveal themselves. In you fear the ridicule of the prosaic who insist on making fact their standard, you may keep silent about your discoveries. That's the beauty of imagination; if it gives you joy, it has proved its merits; if the unfolding of the years proves its close relationship to prophecy, it gives you distinction, whatever that may be worth. Freedom of imagination may compensate for a thousand ills and infirmities that fact makes greater than they are. Jules Verne lived and died in his native village. Who shall say that he sought only to stimulate in the hope of monetary reward? Who said that his subconscious self didn't dive twenty thousand leagues under the sea or soar in that rarified atmosphere with the Clipper of the Clouds? He may not have seen the day when imagination was turned to prophecy and prophecy to fulfilment, but I am not sure that we can be definite about that. When the Marchese Marconi touched a switch on his yacht in the Mediterranean and turned on the lights at an electrical exhibition in far-away Australia, was it more the achievement of science than the vindication of imagination? Somewhere the story of the Magic Carpet becomes more than a fable when we ponder the seeming miracle of that incident in the Mediterranean.

The Dreams of Crippled Children. Once I fell into conversation with a ship's captain who so conducted his life on board that ship that one would have thought that imagination was the last of his attributes. Yet, through a simple observation of mine, I discovered in him a trait of exquisite beauty. We were anchored in Colombo harbour; work was done; the sun-heated ship was still; in a few hours the slumbering engines would begin again their dreary pounding, and we should be heading out to sea. The agent had been rowed ashore, taking with him his wife and the incurable little cripple of eight or nine years of age whom they had brought out for the sake of the air.

THE HONGKONG

PENINSULA HOTEL,
HONG KONG HOTEL,
REPULSE BAY HOTEL,
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AND SHANGHAI

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
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Sporting and Athletic Goods
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Hunting Wear
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The Only Hotel in CANTON Directly under European Management.

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Guides and Trips arranged for and Special Care Taken of TOURISTS.
Cable Address: "VICTORIA."

Courtesy, Comfort, Service
and Luxuries of Modern Hotel
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ANNOUNCES

THE RE-ENGAGEMENT OF

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FOR OCTOBER, NOVEMBER

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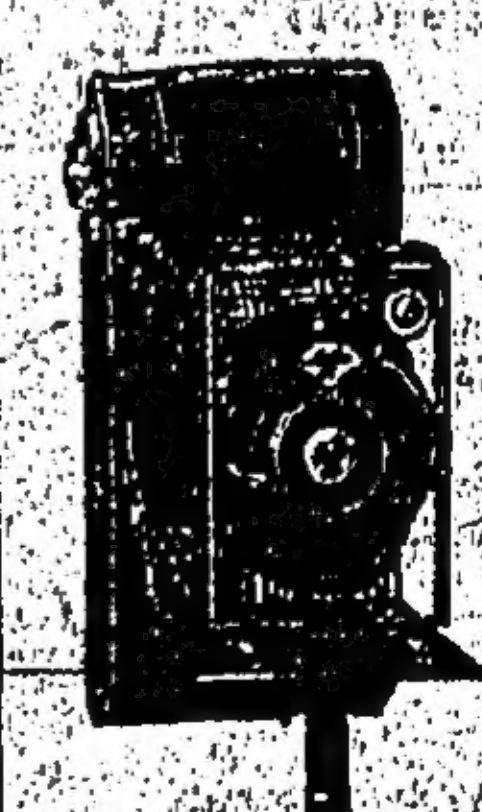
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Their appearance is solid and spells quality! They are highly perfected and very handy! Box-Cameras and "Billy" for the beginner. "Standard" and "Isolar" for the progressed amateur. "Movex" the ideal 16 mm. Film Camera F: 3.5 and 1.5. "Movevector" the most perfect home projectors.

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For prices and particulars ask your dealer or "Deag".
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For Fine
Coffee
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Buy
LANE, CRAWFORD'S
Home Made
Chocolates

Fresh Every Morning

\$2.00 per lb.

Packed in Fancy Boxes from \$2.50 to \$15.00.

Suitable for Presents.

THE DOLLY VARDON HAT SHOP.

St. George's Building, Chater Road.

Just arrived!

Georgette Afternoon Dresses

and

Silk Blouses

New "Catalina" Hats.



Shoes by

GORDON'S, Ltd.
 Footwear for Millady

are always correct.

 Flattering Models in Styles for
 Day and Evening Wear.
RIVELLE

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Corner,
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and
Evening
Dresses
Made to OrderPerfect Fit
Guaranteed.**GRAY'S
YELLOW
LANTERN
SHOPS.**Alexandra
Building.
Hong Kong.
Manila.
Shanghai.We have just received
a shipment of
Novelties suitable for
Christmas Gifts.Peking Jewellery—Jade
Crystal.

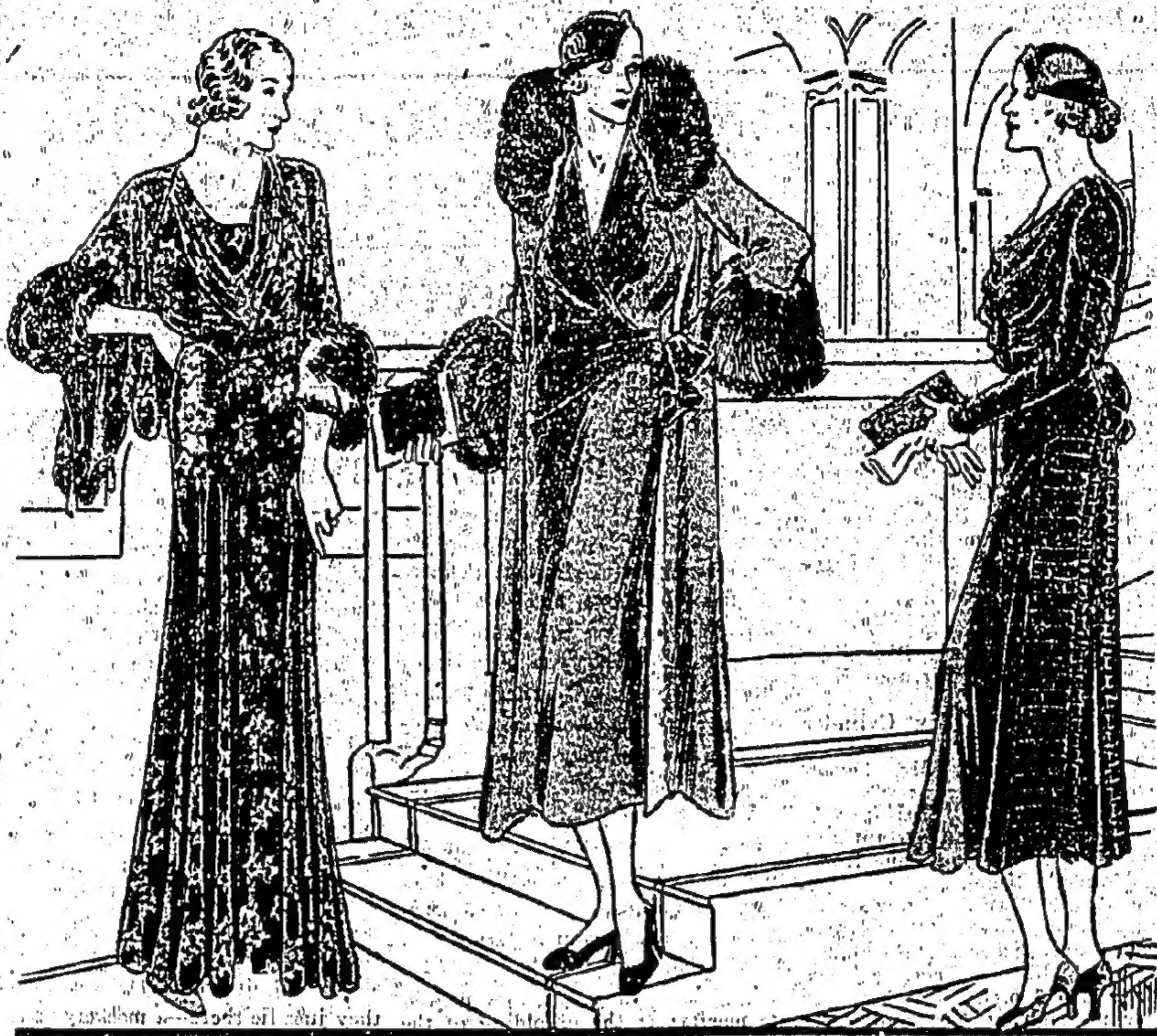
Lingerie—Table Linen.

Femina
 41, The Arcade
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*Just received!*Attractive Shipment
of
2 and 3-piece Woolen Suits
—Pleated Skirts—Woolen
Dresses, Coats, etc.

Lane, Crawford Ltd.

 In the
**LADIES'
 SALON**
we are
showing the
latest in**Evening****Coatees.**

Mezzanine Floor.

**WOMAN'S PAGE.****THE PERFECTION OF ELEGANCE****ROUND THE SHOPS.**

[By "EVE."]

Gordon's, Ltd.—Each week finds new and increasingly attractive models in footwear at Gordon's. Modern shoes must form a part of the ensemble to which they give the finishing touch of elegance. The court shoe and the one-strap are the most popular for evening wear, while the new low-heeled is the most used for street wear. There are many accents in the way of trimmings cleverly contributed to break up too long a line and to give slenderness and harmonious division of the shoe by contrasting leather or a slight contrast in tone. Lizard is in the height of popularity and is often combined half and half with leather or kid. Evening slippers are made to match the gown, satin is still very popular and more is coming into favour, but it will be the broader in gold, silver and tints which will be most seen this winter. Here again, fine curved bands, delicate strapping and a tracery of gold kid emphasise the beautiful workmanship of the new evening slipper.

The Gardsen, both in the premises in St. George's Building and in the Peninsula Hotel, strikes a distinctive note in local art and curio shops. Here the ancient atmosphere of exquisite Eastern craftsmanship is mellowed by the modern touch of beautifully embroidered and up-to-date lingerie and table linen. Now that the Christmas shopping season, at least for gifts for those at home, is fast approaching, the Caravan offers unique opportunities in this regard as this charming shop has a great variety of delightful articles suitably for Christmas gifts. I am informed also that the management of the Caravan is prepared to carry out entirely shopping operations for those who, for one reason or another, are unable or disinclined to do so themselves. This should be a great boon, especially to bachelors, and full advantage will probably be taken of this unique offer.

Maison Marnac, Ltd.—Fashion is never at a standstill and almost every week some novelty makes its appearance in the dress world. Models which made their debut in Spring, have all been scrapped. Flouncers are still used, though in a different way. This week we find Maison Marnac in the new Salon in the Gloucester Building, the latest models in afternoon and evening wear, just arrived from Paris. In addition to these delightful new creations, Maison Marnac has imported a quantity of fur coats and Russian Fox furs, the prices of which are by no means high.

The B.B.C. Co.—The annual sale in being held at this shop in Ice House Street, next to the Daily Press office. When I was there the other day I was shown some lovely silk underwear, all made of Chinese silk and *crêpe de Chine* of exceptionally good quality and beautifully hand-embroidered. The pyjama sets are very smart and richly embroidered in self and contrasting colours and are marked at 7.50 per set. Some very fine Canton

ton-shawls seen here are among the most beautiful seen in Hong Kong. The B.B.C. is noted for the lovely variety of lamp-shades in many colours and materials and shapes. These alone are worth a visit.

Femina—I saw some of the most perfect winter outfit at this very charming saloon. One attractive model, a two-piece affair, consists of a dress with tailored look in a novelty tweed material. The dress has a tunic top and is finished off with a jabot of white *crêpe de Chine*. Dress schemes which introduce two colours are much favoured in this season's fashions, and a great many models are accompanied by a hat to match. Tweeds for the new season are gay enough to suit the most colour-loving woman. Those, however, who prefer to strike a sober note will also find a large selection of tweeds and knitted wear from which to choose. Hat blocking and remodelling is undertaken by Femina. Felts of last year's style are turned into this year's creations, so if you have a good last year's hat, do not throw it away, but take it along to this salon to be made into a becoming and up-to-date hat.

Whiteaway's.—We are in the last week of Whiteaway's Great Sale and there are still a great many bargains to be had in every department. Coats and Millinery are all marked at half price. Knitted suits and dresses for children are all going at cost price and many below cost while there are also many bargains in the toy department which ought to prove an attraction with the gift season coming on.

The furnishing department offer special bargains which probably will never be seen again and will be appreciated by housewives for price levels are probably as low as they have ever been.

The Dolly Vardon Hat Shop.—Among the new arrivals this week at the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop are afternoon dresses in georgette—all made by famous American houses. The dresses are simple in design and are most attractive. The trimmings being fresh and dainty. Navy, nigger-brown and black are the favourite colours this season for the sort of little ensembles every woman likes for afternoon wear. Every dress is fitted with some fresh and pleasing accessory in white *crêpe de Chine* or *teru-lace*. Besides the lovely dresses, there are very smart blouses in *crêpe de Chine* and corded silk which have been designed to accompany the new autumn and winter suits. One very charming blouse is made in ivory corded silk with a frilled front; this particular model is sleeveless, though long sleeves are seen on others.

Gray's Yellow Lantern Shops.—A shipment of goods suitable for Christmas gifts have arrived at this shop. Hand made underwear, made of the very best Chinese silks with dainty sprays of embroidery, is a speciality at this shop. Among the other things I noticed were Canton shawls, kimono, men's robes, hand-embroidered quilts and carved head sets in antique settings.

There are also dresses for morning and afternoon wear in silk, satin and georgette, all beautifully

made and moderately priced. Evening dresses of georgette and satin in the new lines are also among the delightful stock; these are made in Shanghai and are priced at about \$60.

Nestlé's Xmas Scheme.—I would draw the attention of my readers to an advertisement appearing in this issue regarding the scheme of Messrs. Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., by which local residents can order chocolates in Hong Kong which will be delivered from the Company's factories at Home direct to friends and relations in Britain and the Continent. The scheme is an ideal one for sending Xmas presents. The chocolates are of the very finest quality and are packed in attractive boxes ranging in price from H.K.\$7. to \$115 each. All one needs to do is to choose one's box from the many samples and the Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. will do the rest.

By special arrangement with Messrs. Lane, Crawford's, the more exceptional lines, which make life-long gifts, are being displayed in the Grocery Department where orders may also be handed in. The Company's London organization will save you the trouble of packing and despatching and your friends will be assured of freshly made chocolates arriving in perfect condition on any stipulated day. Those interested should apply to the Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., A.A.U.—Asia Life Building, 14, Queen's Road, Central, who will be pleased to send a folder giving full details. "Say it with Chocolates" is the Xmas slogan this year.

**TAKE
BOVRIL**
 and keep
up to "Pa"

 From early childhood on
 through life, Bovril in-
 creases vitality and builds
 up the resisting powers
 of the body. It has the
 unique property of
 making other foods more
 nourishing.
**WHITEAWAY'S**
**STOCK-REDUCING
SALE**
FINAL WEEK

COMMENCES ON

MONDAY NEXT
 Do not miss this final opportunity of securing
 your personal or household requirements at
LANDED COST PRICE.

Sale ends positively Saturday, Oct. 31st.

DO NOT BE TOO LATE.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
 HONG KONG.
**MONEY RAISING SALE**

Everything at cost and below cost.

The B-B-C-Company

13, Ice House Street.

Hurry for your share of the bargains.

Maison Marnac, Ltd.
 We take this opportunity
 of inviting you to visit
 our new **SALON** opening
 to-day in
Gloucester Bldg.
 A special display of Paris
 Gowns will be on view
 including New Fur Coats
 and
 Russian Fox Furs.


BENDING INTO
BEAUTY!

[BY LADY KITTY VINCENT.]

A good deal is written in these days about gymnastics and exercises for preserving beauty and health. In most cases they are very beneficial; but they can be overdone, and also, only certain exercises are suitable for certain people.

You must always remember that if you develop your muscles beyond a certain point, the moment you cease to keep them in tip-top condition they will degenerate into fat, which in many cases is most unsightly.

For instance, if you cover your arms with tennis muscles, they are likely to become fat and flabby later on, and I know of nothing more disfiguring than the sight of arms which look like legs of mutton emerging from an evening gown. But there is no doubt that you can, by exercising, reduce fat and also keep it in abeyance.

Beneficial Rolling.

One of the best exercises, and the easiest for general reduction and to ensure fitness, is skipping. You can do this almost anywhere, even if you have only a small flat, and, of course, if you have a little garden, it is ideal. I find that skipping to a gramophone is one of the best ways of doing it, as you don't get bored, and you can keep it up much longer.

Don't make the mistake of overdoing it at first, especially if you are past your first youth. It is far better to do a little every day, and to be regular in the performance, than to start off with a burst and be so stiff and tired that you can do nothing for several days. I can do two hundred skips with two or three minutes' rest in between with great ease, and that is quite sufficient for anybody to do daily, as it will keep you in perfect condition. Naturally, you cannot start with this number, and you must use your discretion as to how many you attempt.

Do not be discouraged if you can't manage more than twenty to begin with. It does not matter. The power of endurance will come very soon. The definite effects of skipping are an increase of general fitness and the improvement of the lung power. It also removes

superfluous fat, in a marked degree.

Should you wish to remove fat from your thighs, there is an almost infallible remedy, and that is rolling over and over from one side of the room to the other, with no clothes on. It sounds such a simple remedy that people cannot believe in its efficacy, but I know for myself how wonderful it is, and by this exercise alone you can reduce your hips, etc., to normal proportions.

The Root of Most Troubles.

Another hip exercise is that of stretching out the arms on a level with the shoulders and bending first to the right, then to the left. You must be careful to keep your arms rigid at the shoulders, otherwise you are doing your hips no good at all. About twenty times to each side every morning is the correct number for this exercise. You will be frightfully stiff for a day or two, but you must stick to it, and you will find that the ugly rolls of fat disappear as if by magic.

So many women suffer from constipation, and it is the root of nearly all the illnesses there are. It is entirely an ailment induced by civilisation. Many of the tribal dances, both in the East and those danced by the American Indians, are medicinal in character, and designed to exercise and lubricate the intestines.

I am not suggesting that you should indulge in paint and feathers and a tribal dance every morning, but if you will put your hands on your hips and remain in one spot, lift your legs in the exaggerated movements of walking, so that your knees touch your stomach, you will be enormously benefited.

For sheer all-round exercise, and especially for the middle-aged woman there is nothing better than swimming. You can practise it all the year round, it costs next to nothing, and you can regulate it according to your needs. Unless you swim a great deal, it will not overdevelop you in any direction, and it will make you very lithe and graceful.

For a woman of forty and over, who wished to regain her figure, I should recommend swimming three times a week, the exercises I have mentioned every morning, and a two-mile walk a day. This programme will not develop muscles—at least, not more than everybody should possess, but it will make all

WOMAN'S PAGE



parts of your body firm. It will cost very little, and it will definitely rejuvenate you.

For general fitness and reduction of unnecessary flesh, I recommend walking, swimming, and exercises. These are better and more after Nature's own method than violent games, especially for those who are past their first youth.

WHAT MEN NOTICE
ABOUT WOMEN.PERSONALITY MORE THAN
CLOTHES.

Does the average man know whether the woman who interests him is a blonde or brunette? The question is being asked of American men to determine their power of observation, and most men are replying that they never thought of the matter before.

When the sudden inquiry is put they hesitate and guess afterwards that they are compelled to submit to their aid a vision of the woman. Then they usually can answer, but in many cases there is still some confusion, especially when the woman is neither a very pronounced shade of light or dark.

Women, on the contrary, instantly know about the men who interest them. They never have to hesitate, but can describe even the shade of blondness or the reverse. They can also tell the colour of his scarf, the kind of clothes he has, the way he parts his hair, the gleam of his eyes, his manner of talking and other minute details.

Unobservant Men.

Men, it is alleged, have no such observant powers, and can reply only in vague terms about a woman. Unless a man has had professional experience of women's clothes, it is generally impossible for him to say afterwards what a woman has worn, or what it is about her that has interested him.

Joseph Szekely, the European artist, has just arrived in New York in the midst of the discussion about men's interest in women and expresses agreement with those who say a man does not know when a woman interests him, whether she is blonde or brunette.

"That is," adds Mr. Szekely, "after the first five words have been spoken. What she becomes interesting her colour scheme makes no conscious impression on the man to whom she is talking."

"A woman should turn her mirror to the wall when she chooses a gown and its accompanying decorative effects. She ought to adjust her colour scheme to the deficiencies of her personality, instead of trying to match the colour of her eyes or her hair with her wardrobe."

"After a man has observed a woman for a moment or two, he is less conscious of her complexion and what she is wearing than of her temperament. There is a subconscious effect, however, and this should be guarded against or stimulated, as the case may be. For instance, a woman who wears a colour which over-emphasises the warmth or coolness of her personality has missed her best effect."

Mr. Szekely's philosophy concerning woman's clothes is based on the principle that a happy medium should be effected through adjusting colour schemes to tone down or tone up the individuality of the woman.

Thus, he maintains that a vivid and voluptuous type ought to display cool colours, with warm shades used sparingly and only as an accent. Such types, he says, are most decorative when they wear black, which forms a natural balance to their "flamboyance," and which secures just sufficient relief from a splash or two of colour on a shawl or wrap, or on the heels of the shoes. This fact is intuitively understood by Spanish women.

If a woman has the reverse temperament and is cool and self-contained, she should not emphasise these traits by wearing sombre shades, but should try to produce a right balance by going in for some attractive colouring. Few Englishwomen, for instance, says Mr. Szekely, "have enough native warmth to wear a black mantilla over their faceheads without an appearance of gloom."

Dress to Your Temperament.

The mental attributes of women should be taken into consideration, Mr. Szekely believes, in determining the way they ought to dress. Temperament being the principal factor of femininity that interests men, the far-seeing woman will always bear this in mind.

"Women with a sharp, metallic intelligence," Mr. Szekely declares, "should wear soft and subdued shades. Women who are languorous can safely drap themselves in colours of an electric intensity. But in the coldest of colours, red is the warmest. Women have all the range between these two from which to choose the right shade to serve as a complement to their temperaments."

"The mirror does not tell us what to wear for we assume an unnatural expression when gazing into a looking-glass. Women who know their own temperaments have the surest guide to choosing their clothes."

SHOULD CHILDREN
BE SEEN--AND
HEARD?

I wonder what the seventeenth-century French author who said, "The surest way to excel in conversation is to listen much, speak little, and say nothing that you may be sorry for," would have thought of the modern child, whose voice is generally as much in evidence at all times and seasons as his little body. I expect he would not get a prize as a "conversationist" under those rules!

The repressions caused in former times by a too strict observance of the precept that "children should be seen and not heard" were, no doubt, often harmful, but in our present day anxiety to remove such repressions have we not allowed the pendulum to swing too much in the other direction?

In many households to-day the wishes of the child are of a paramount importance, a state of affairs which entirely defeats the good effects which should accrue from the removal of the severe repressive methods of the Victorian age.

Why He Becomes Faddy.

The child is consulted as to what he would like to eat, and so this question of his food unconsciously assumes a quite unnecessary prominence in his daily life. He is apt to become whimsical and faddy and possessed of marked likes and dislikes, refusing whole some diet when it is put before him; if it is not of his own choosing.

It is much the same in the matter of dress. If, for instance, he fancies himself in a dinner jacket he is allowed to deck himself out as a man in miniature at an age when he should obviously be wearing an Eton suit or an ordinary black school jacket.

If the choice of the game to be played, or the nature of the entertainment to which he shall go is always left by the parents to his deciding vote, then it is little wonder he finds it difficult to adjust himself to others' ideas, when he is with his contemporaries.

Making a Child Precocious.

But the worst of all is the tendency to ask the modern child's opinion on any, and every subject which may happen to be under discussion at the family table. His views may sometimes be amusing, especially on subjects beyond his ken, but after all they can only be half-baked and undigested opinions, so are valueless, and yet the fact that they are being sought gives them a fictitious importance in his eyes.

This encouraging of pseudo "self-expression" in children on all occasions, simply tends to produce a race of little beings who are cheeky or merely precocious, according to general temperament. They so easily lose all sense of proportion and become self-satisfied, self-centred and self-important, three attitudes of mind which rob them of all the delightful charm of childhood which is their heritage.

The happiest child is the disciplined child, but discipline under no be confused with repression; nor should self-expression be taken to mean unbridled licence.



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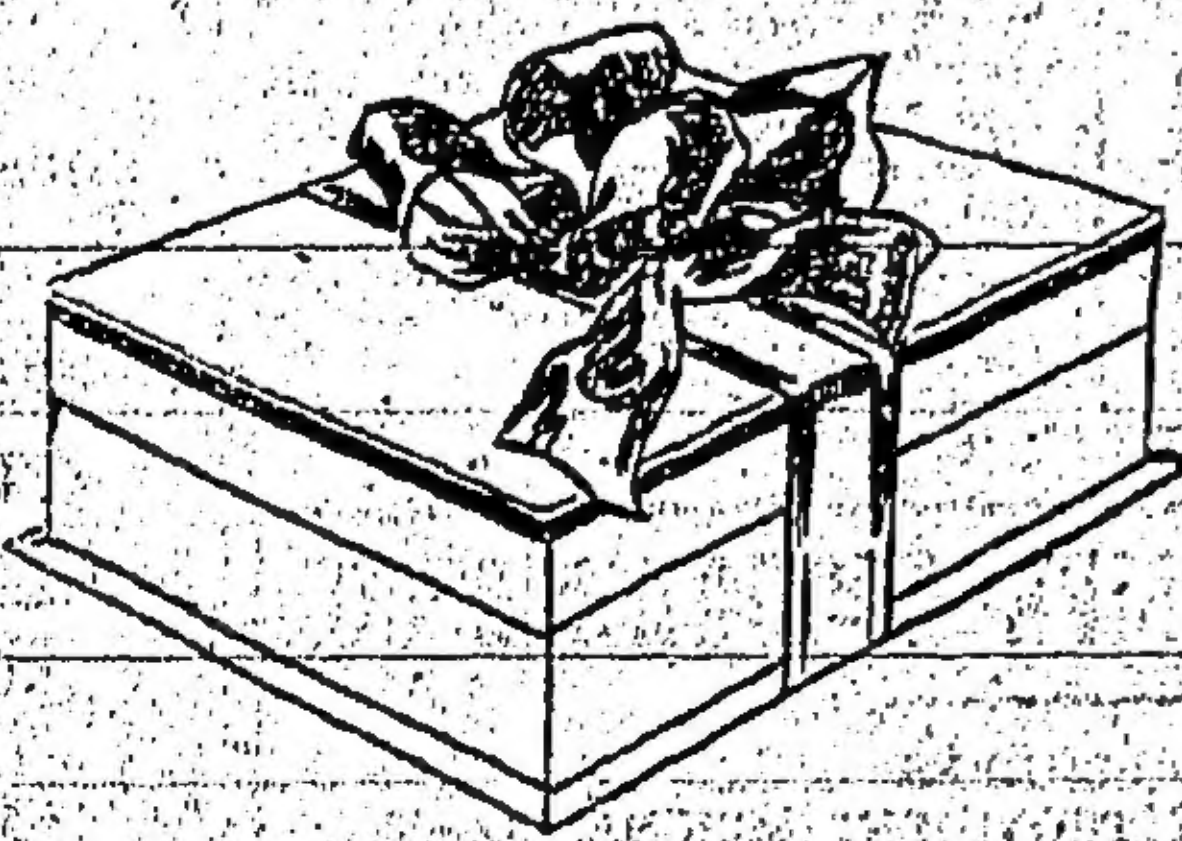
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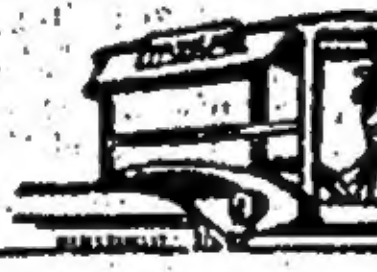
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At

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A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND CURIOS

ON VIEW FROM MONDAY, the
26th OCTOBER, 1931.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMMERT BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS.

NATURE'S GREAT GIFT OF IMAGINATION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

"The few natives there were good to us, but I had the feeling that never again would I get back to England because we must have been a couple of hundred miles out of the trade route and nothing like a ship had ever been seen from that island."

"Depression got me down; I began to wander away from the others and make for different points on my own. I don't know what I had at the back of my mind and may-be I was getting light-headed. But it seemed to me that again and again I could hear the kids at home talking among themselves and wondering what had become of me. And then, one day, I climbed a ridge on the south of the island and looked down on the beach."

"You've heard of a mitraget (well), I thought this was one. I saw an aeroplane come out of the blue, sweep in like an alligator and alight on the sand. If I had been drinking kava for week I couldn't have been more delicious than I was that day. And now, laugh at this."

"I saw a girl, a white girl, come out of one of the caves; a young fellow jumped from the aeroplane and helped her to climb in. Then up they rose, a great bird with outstretched wings. It swept over my head as I stood there on the ridge and I shouted like a fool. The idea I had in my head was that the young fellow was a sort of prince who had come to rescue a princess. You know the yarns we used to read when we were children."

"They took no notice of me for all my shouting, but they passed so close that I could see as clear as day the name that was written on the under-part of one wing. It was a strange name and impressed itself on my mind. It was 'Escador.' I remember shouting that I was waiting for a ship. I know that I was thinking of all the while of those kids on the Thames-side. Then, I reckon I fell asleep or dropped off through weariness, if you like."

"Of course, when I opened my eyes again there was nothing to be seen. I went back to the native village, but a week later a pear-trader put in. Pleasant Fantasy or Provocative Fact?"

"That was the story, I told this boy as he lay in his bed, and I saw him give me a look as though he suspected me of having heard something. Then he began to smile, and in a while he dropped off to sleep. It was the nurse who made me think as I had never thought before."

"Where did you hear that story? she asked. I made it up as I went along, I said."

"But I knew that I was lying. 'Strange,' she said, and picked up a toy aeroplane that belonged to the boy. That was one of the presents given to him when he first came here," she told me. "He thought more of that than of anything else that was given to him. And she gave it that name."

"She turned the toy over and there, under the wing, was the word 'Escador.'"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

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One Baby Grand Piano by Fleyel
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One Hawaiian Guitar (new).

ON VIEW FROM THURSDAY, the
22nd OCTOBER, 1931.

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TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMMERT BROS.,
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SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1931,
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At THEIR SALES ROOM,
DUNDALL STREET.

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1 CASE PATENT LEATHER

2 CASES COTTON TROUSERING

also

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

and

A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMMERT BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS.

"Now, tell me, where do sick kids go to in their dream? I'll bet you'll make a story of that, but if you mention my name, heaven help you if even you should sail again with me."

I wrote the story as fiction. I didn't venture to offer it as a prophetic piece of fact. I regarded it as a piece of pleasant phantasy. I wonder.

UNOFFICIALS' OUTSPOKEN COMMENT ON SALARIES

CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM OF COLONIAL SECRETARY'S
BUDGET SPEECH.HON. MR. BRAGA DRAWS ATTENTION TO IMPROVEMENTS
NEEDED IN KOWLOON."GOVERNMENT MUST TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY OF
PRESENTING BUDGET": UNOFFICIAL HELP REJECTED.

The Budget debate lasted three hours in the Legislative Council yesterday, and the Unofficials in a body criticised very strongly the decision to convert the salaries of sterling-paid Government servants at current rate of exchange as from the beginning of next year. Sir Shou-son Chow, the senior Unofficial member, led the attack, and it was a noteworthy fact that the majority of the Unofficials commented on the decision.

The raising of petrol tax simultaneously with the reduction of the vote for road improvements also formed the subject of comment, particularly noteworthy in this direction being the remarks of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga as "member for Kowloon" made an eloquent appeal, setting out a number of suggestions put forward by the Kowloon Residents' Association, for much needed improvements in the Peninsula. Mr. Braga strongly advocated, among other things, the removal of disorderly houses from residential areas in Kowloon.

The Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Sheaton's views, which were presented to the Council through the Hon. Dr. S. W. Tso, included a suggestion for the retirement of Civil Servants at the age of 55. In the course of his reply the Colonial Secretary pointed out that the roads in Hong Kong were in an excellent state and were "proverbial." Referring to a suggestion embodied in Mr. Sheaton's address he thought Unofficial members' presence at the preliminary discussion on the Budget neither practicable nor necessary. "The Government must take the responsibility of presenting the Budget as a whole," he said.

His Excellency in the course of his speech pointed out that it has been frequently stated that this Colony was comparatively lightly taxed. While it had been necessary to increase taxation he thought he was right in saying that more than one member of the Legislative Council had publicly admitted that taxation was still reasonably light.

As regards the present system of paying sterling-paid officers from the Governor downwards, His Excellency the Governor pointed out that it entailed approximately a loss of 17 per cent. of the dollar equivalent of the salary which the Civil Servant had been promised. His Excellency was inclined to think that the extent of the sacrifice had not been sufficiently appreciated. He thought that reductions outside Government service did not reach a higher figure than 17 per cent. The Government, through his Excellency, promised to look into the various needs voiced by the Unofficial members, particularly with regard to the further extension to the Government Hospital at Kowloon. The hope was expressed that provision would be made in the 1932 estimates and if possible the work would be started in 1932 if the finance of the Colony permitted.

An Amendment to reduce the amount of the estimates proposed by the Hon. Mr. C. Gordon Mackie, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell, was supported by all "Unofficials," but defeated on a division by 9 votes to 7—all the "Officials" voting against the amendment.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR ANSWERS CRITICISM.

There were present:—
H.E. the Governor, Sir WILLIAM PEEL, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
H.E. Major-General J. W. SANDY, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
The Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. W. E. L. SHEATON, C.M.G.)
The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER, K.C., O.B.E.)
The Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Hon. Mr. A. E. WOOD)
The Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. EDWIN TAYLOR)
Hon. Mr. H. T. CRESSY, O.B.E. (Director of Public Works)
Hon. Mr. E. D. C. VOLFE, C.M.G. (Inspector-General of Police)
Hon. Commander G. F. HOPE, R.N. (retired), Harbour Master
Hon. Dr. W. B. A. MOORE (Director of Medical and Sanitary Services)
Hon. Sir SHOU-SON CHOW, Kt.
Hon. Mr. R. H. KOTTEWALL, C.M.G., LL.D.
Hon. Mr. C. G. S. MACKIE, LL.D.
Hon. Mr. J. J. PATENSON
Hon. Mr. W. H. BELL
Mr. R. A. C. NORTH (Deputy Clerk of Councils)

SIR SHOU-SON CHOW.

CIVIL SERVICE CRITICISED

The Hon. Shou-son Chow said:—
Sir,—The duty of presenting the joint views of the unofficial members of this Council on the Budget again devolves on me this year. In discharging this duty I should like, at the outset, to tender to Your Excellency our congratulations upon your ability to produce a balanced Budget—a Budget which is undoubtedly one of the most difficult that a Governor of this Colony has been called upon to prepare.

The financial position of the Colony for both 1931 and 1932 has been shown with admirable clearness in the Hon. Colonial Secretary's speech and in the Hon. Treasurer's Memorandum. The memorandum is very comprehensive and is the most illuminating document of its kind that has been presented with the annual draft Estimates. Though it has no direct bearing on the Budget, the Annual Report of the Auditor for the year 1930 deserves a word of commendation for the sound views it expresses, and the independent spirit it reveals, which is in keeping with

the best traditions of the Audit Service of the Crown.

The Public must congratulate itself upon the fact that instead of a deficit of \$2,350,000 at the end of the year as anticipated when the Estimates for 1931 were framed, there is expected to be a surplus of about \$50,000, but it regrets that this position has been achieved only by stinting the Colony of very necessary public works, and by a seemingly unending series of fresh taxes which have hardly left a single item of licences and fees untouched.

More Taxes Will Have Adverse Effects.

The Colony's taxable capacity has now reached a point where any additional imposts will assuredly have adverse effects on trade and the economic life of the community. In this connection I would draw Your Excellency's attention to the speeches of the Hon. Mr. Sheaton and the Hon. Mr. Kottewall relative to the subject when the supplementary Appropriation Bill for 1930 was before this Council in July last; and also to Your Excellency's answer thereto that you echoed the hopes of our honourable friends that it would not be necessary further to increase taxation in connection with the Budget for 1932 so long as we were able on the present basis to maintain the necessary standards of efficiency. The qualification which Your Excellency deemed it necessary to add when expressing this pious hope left it open to Your Excellency to authorise, as you did shortly afterwards, the wholesale revision of licences and fees and the imposition of new taxes which have become almost a weekly feature in recent months. We, however, realise that, in order to enable the Government to balance the Budget, fresh imposts in one form or another were inevitable, and we consider that, on the whole, the form adopted by the Government was better than a further increase in Assessed Taxes.

Betting and Petrol Taxes.

We also agree in principle to the proposal to levy a Betting Tax, but it appears to us that the estimated yield of \$500,000 has been based on a too optimistic expectation.

While we are not opposed to an increase to the Petrol tax, it might be pointed out that in these days of rapid transportation, and the

gradual spread of the population from town to suburban districts, petrol is a necessity rather than a luxury. This is true not only in regard to those who live at some distance from town, but also to those who have to do much travelling by motor-car in the course of their business. It might be pointed out that in many countries in which this tax is levied, the receipts derived therefrom are employed for the maintenance of roads, whereas in Hong Kong the Government, simultaneously with imposing the tax, decided to reduce the vote for the maintenance of roads and bridges in the City from \$100,000 to \$80,000, and outside the City from \$120,000 to \$80,000. This is a step which, in the words of the Hon. Colonial Secretary himself, "will mean a lowering of the high standard at which the Colony's roads have hitherto been maintained."

Civil Service Salaries.

What has been the prime cause of such economy exercised at the expense of efficiency? The answer is the enormous cost of administration that has been occasioned by the general increase of salaries sanctioned by the Government in this Council a year ago when the financial condition of the Colony was just beginning to take a turn for the worse. The Public was therefore amazed to hear that in spite of the present state of affairs the Secretary of State for the Colonies had directed that sterling salaries should, as from January 1 next, be converted at current rate of exchange, with the proviso that for the present payment should not be made at more than 80 to the pound sterling.

The unofficial members protest in most emphatic terms against this decision. It will be within the recollection of all that during the debate on the Budget last year Your Excellency agreed to the "compromise" suggested by the Hon. Mr. Paul Laufer of paying half the salary of sterling-paid officers at the rate of 100 to the dollar, and in so doing you said that the abnormal rate of exchange was "perhaps unduly favourable to the sterling-paid officers." The compromise was therefore in the nature of an equitable readjustment, not an *ad hoc* arrangement. After the Government had forced its salary scheme through the Legislative Council by means of the official vote.

"The Colony Cannot Afford It."

Now, the Secretary of State has given his decision contrary to Your Excellency's advice, and we fear that any protest from us would be futile. But the decision amounts to a reversion to what Your Excellency has admitted to be an unduly favourable condition; it means additional expenditure. What it will actually cost to the Colony we do not know; everything must depend upon the movement of exchange, but whatever the cost, the Colony cannot afford it. In spite of the ruthless curtailment of necessary public works, in spite of considerable number of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Commission having been accepted, the Hon. Colonial Secretary, already being asked to sign the estimated expenditure of \$4,103,806 over the approved estimates for 1931, and of \$2,350,161 over the revised estimates for the same year, without taking into account the \$1,000,000 for the Naval Arsenal, to be financed out of surplus balances. These figures reveal a state of affairs which does not go to support the Hon. Colonial Secretary's contention that "we can afford to pay these salaries."

"We are unable to ascertain from the draft Estimates the total amount of savings in personal emoluments that have been effected by the adoption of the Retrenchment Commission's recommendations, but it is conceivable that such savings would be more than counterbalanced by the increase entailed by the conversion of sterling salaries at current rate of exchange. This being the case, the retrenchments so far effected would be rendered nugatory. It would also mean dispensing with the services of a large number of less well paid men in order further to improve the lot of sterling-paid officers who are by no means niggardily treated."

Phenomenally High Expenditure.

The estimated total expenditure for next year, excluding Military Contribution and Public Works Extraordinary, is \$25,441,540, of which \$13,809,382 or 54.29 per cent. is for personal emoluments. It is true that these high figures are due to the Budget being framed on a shilling dollar; none the less, they are phenomenally high, whatever the cause, and it behooves us to exercise the strictest economy especially when the Colony is engaged in a course of retrenchment. The Hon. Colonial Secretary "considerable financial perturbation."

In view of the facts I have mentioned, and in view also of the salary cuts that have been authorised in Great Britain and in colonies such as Ceylon and Singapore, we are of the opinion that it would be fair that some reduction should be made in the salaries of sterling-paid officers in the Civil Service of Hong Kong.

The honourable member representing the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce will move an amendment to give effect to our proposal which we think is as reasonable as it is necessary in the financial circumstances of the Colony.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, when referring to "compromise," said that the Government does not consider it fair that one section only of the community should bear such a disproportionate share of the burden of balancing the Budget. He also said that the example set by Government has not been generally followed by the business firms of the Colony; that though certain mercantile houses have found it necessary to reduce salaries they are not firms which should be taken as a barometer for the adjustment of Government salaries; and that other large business firms, so far as the Government is aware, have not found it necessary to curtail in any appreciable extent the dollar equivalent of their sterling salaries.

We do not admit the fairness of the first contention for the reason as I have stated, that the compromise was merely an equitable readjustment. Nor can we leave unchanged the statement concerning business houses, which the Hon. Mr. C. G. Mackie will adduce facts in refutation.

The unofficials are sorry that they have to move for a reduction in the salaries of the sterling-paid officers, but they feel that they would be failing in their duty if they were to allow this further increase to personal emoluments by the abandonment of the compromise without proposing some measure to offset the increase.

Urgently Needed Public Works.

It is calculated that the difference between the estimates framed on a 100 to the dollar and those on a 10 to the dollar, is about \$1,500,000. The amount represented by this difference should, after materialising, be utilised for some of the urgently needed public works that have been postponed from year to year, such as a new Government Civil Hospital, Infectious Diseases Hospital, and Lunatic Asylum.

I should like to return for a moment to the Retrenchment Commission. The unofficial members regret that the Commission's report, together with the comments of the Government thereon, was not presented with the draft Estimates, for these two documents would have been of material assistance to them in their scrutiny of the Estimates. We ask that when the report is published a statement may accompany it, showing the savings that will be effected both in 1932 and ultimately.

Similarly the report of the Clog Mission which came out here "at the instance of the Secretary of State to enquire into our currency," would, if available to the public at this moment, have considerably assisted us in our consideration of the Budget, inasmuch as the finances of the Colony are bound up with the problem of exchange and currency. Will Your Excellency inform the Council why this report has not been published, and when it will be published?

I will now proceed to comment on a few individual items in the Estimates of Revenue. The receipts from Light, Dues, Buoy Dues, and Fees for the Engagement and Discharge of Seamen, show decreases, the reason given in the footnotes being that these items were over-estimated in 1931. In view of the importance of shipping to the Colony, it would be interesting to know whether the figures estimated for 1931 were based on the expectation that more vessels would touch this part in the year than has actually been the case.

The unofficial members note with satisfaction that the revenue of the Kowloon-Canton Railway is expected to yield an increase of \$151,450 which is a healthy sign that the receipts of the British section of this line are steadily increasing. Turning now to Expenditure, I will deal with certain items in the order in which they appear in the draft Estimates.

Too Many Cadets?

In regard to the Head "Cadet Service," we are of the opinion that during the last four or five years more Cadets have been brought out than were actually required by the needs of the Service, having due regard to the fact that modern administration tends more and more to require the employment of specialists on special work. We trust that the two posts that have recently become vacant will not be filled for some years to come.

There is a reduction of five stenographers in the Senior Clerical and Accounting Staff. We think that a greater reduction can be made in this direction by substituting local men for sterling-paid typographers.

We approve of the provision of \$24,000 for the purchase of two accounting machines which, according to the explanatory footnote, will result in the saving of six clerks. It is hoped that this saving will be a real saving by the actual abolition of the six posts instead of by transferring them to other Departments, and so leaving the total number of clerical posts undiminished.

Launches and Harbour.

We have noted with interest that a small Committee has recently been set up to enquire into the adequacy and use of Government launches, and we hope that the provisions made in the Estimates for new expenditure connected with the subject under investigation will not be implemented until the Committee has made its recommendations.

The unofficials cannot understand why coal and oil fuel for launches in the Harbour Department should show the considerable increase of \$62,870, while the vote for coal in the Railway Department remains unchanged. We can ascribe portion of the increase in the Harbour Department's vote to a rise in the price of oil fuel, but that still leaves the unchanged state of the Railway vote to be answered.

Under "Special Expenditure" in the Estimates of the Harbour Department is the provision of \$6,400 for training expenses for one Government Marine Surveyor in England. The system of training men after they have been engaged in order to qualify them for their work, seems to us to be one that is not only uneconomical but does not conduce to efficiency. In future we trust that only properly qualified men will be engaged.

Architects and Fire Regulations.

Complaints have frequently been heard that architects have experienced much difficulty and inconvenience in preparing plans for new buildings because the requirements of the Fire Brigade governing such are not definitely defined. The obvious remedy is to have a set of Fire Regulations formulated so that all may know what the requirements of the Department are. In this connection we would urge that the work of reconstituting and consolidating the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, which we understand is in progress, may be expedited. At present the hundreds of amendments, large and small, that have been introduced since the Ordinance first came into being, are a source of some bewilderment to those who have occasion to refer to the law on the subject. Much time would be saved to both the Government and the Public if the Ordinance were consolidated in

a comprehensive and clear manner.

Health.
The unofficials have noted with considerable satisfaction that provision has been made for anti-malarial and anti-venereal disease measures, as well as for infant welfare work. It is the earnest hope of the unofficial members that before long steps will be taken to give greater facilities for the treatment of tuberculosis cases, and, as soon as money is available, to build a sanatorium for this purpose.

While I am still dealing with the Medical Estimates, I desire on behalf of the unofficial members to express sincere thanks to the St. John Ambulance Association for having handed over on loan to the Government three motor-ambulances, and for the valuable service it has rendered to the Colony, by giving free vaccination to thousands of people every year, the number vaccinated in 1930 being over half a million.

The thanks of the Colony are also due to those public-spirited gentlemen who founded the New Territories Medical Benevolent Society, particularly to those medical practitioners who give their services free to the suffering poor in the New Territories, cheerfully and unremotely.

Kowloon-Canton Railway.

In the Estimates of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, under "Special Expenditure," provision has been made for the new body-work of four coaches. We do not know whether this body-work is to be of steel or wood. If work has not yet been commenced, we suggest that the coaches might be built of steel, as we have been given to understand that recent experience has shown that steel is not only safer than wood in case of accident, but is also more economical in upkeep.

We are glad to see that a beginning is at long last to be made next year in the construction of the 100-foot road between Causeway Bay and the Ming Yuen Garden. This road is an urgent necessity for the development of the district east of Whitefield Police Station, and our one regret is that larger provision has not been made in the Estimates for 1932. We hope that in the course of the year the finances of the Colony should improve, a larger sum than the \$50,000 now inserted in the Estimates may be spent on this road, so as to accelerate its completion as much as possible.

The New Gaol.

The announcement that a new gaol is to be built has given satisfaction to the Public. We commend to the consideration of the Government the proposition of removing the Police Training School at Mongkok to the neighbourhood of the new Gaol. The proximity of the Training School to the Gaol would help to keep down the staff of Warders and the valuable property now occupied by the School, which has recently been acquired at a considerable sum of money, can be resold, probably at a profit. It may not be out of place here to tender to Your Excellency the advice, which I know has the support of the Public, that the Superintendent of Prisons should reside at or close to the Gaol for reasons obvious to all.

Water Supply.

We were gratified to learn that on the construction of the Service Reservoir in the Botanical Gardens next year, and the laying of a 24-inch pipe-line to connect the reservoir to the cross-harbour pipe-line, the first section of the Shing Mun Scheme will be completed. Our gratification has been enhanced by the knowledge that works on the new dam for the Aberdeen Reservoir, the upper and lower Pumping Stations, the reconstruction of Eliot Filter-Beds, and the Bent Catch-Water First Section have all been satisfactorily executed. These, and the other waterworks that will be finished next year, will, we hope, prevent a recurrence of the serious water famine such as the one we experienced in 1929. It is sincerely hoped that the approval of the Secretary of State as regards the second section of the Shing Mun Scheme will soon be obtained, and that work on it will be proceeded with as early as possible.

While on the subject of Public Works Extraordinary the unofficial members desire, to mention, incidentally, that comments and criticisms have been expressed on the notification calling for tenders for the Passenger and Vehicles Ferry. As this matter has no direct bearing on the Estimates we do not propose to enter into details, but in the interests of the Colony we trust that the Government will give due weight to any representations it may receive on the subject.

We commend to the consideration of the Government, if the proceeding has not already suggested itself, the desirability of converting at an early date the Six per cent. Public Works (1927) Loan to one bearing a lower rate of interest, as soon as opportunity arises.

Military Contribution.

A few words may be said concerning Military Contribution which shows an estimated increase of \$1,552,277. This increase, of course the result of the increase in revenue. While we do not desire to press for a more equitable method of calculating Military Contribution in view of the financial difficulties confronting the Home

Government, we should like to be informed whether Your Excellency has obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to the publication of the correspondence between himself and Sir Cecil Clementi on the subject, as mentioned by Your Excellency during the Budget debate last year.

Foreign Affairs.

In conclusion, we respectfully congratulate Your Excellency on your success in preserving cordial relations with our near neighbours in Kwongtung and Kwongai, under extremely difficult conditions—an achievement which has called forth sagacity and understanding, tact and statesmanship. We also assure Your Excellency of our loyal and wholehearted support of any measure which you may deem it necessary to adopt for maintaining peace and order in these times of unrest and anxiety.

THE HON. MR. R. H. KOTTEWALL.

PLEA FOR ECONOMY—BUT EFFICIENCY NEEDED.

The Hon. Mr. R. H. Kottewall said:—

Sir,—My senior Chinese colleague, having undertaken the office of spokesman for the unofficial members, has delegated to me the task of presenting the Chinese views on the draft Estimates. That task has been considerably lightened by the inclusion in the Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow's speech of all the matters of major importance to the Chinese community, and I need only say that I am in entire agreement with the views he has expressed thereon. There are, however, a few questions affecting the Chinese in particular, concerning which I am to offer some remarks.

Betting Tax.

When the draft Estimates for 1931 were before this Council, I put forward, on behalf of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, a proposal to tax race sweepstakes, giving the reason that such a tax, while entailing no hardship on anyone, would yield a substantial revenue and would be easy to collect. It is with much satisfaction, therefore, that the Chinese have learnt of the Government's intention to introduce before the end of the present year a Betting Tax estimated to bring in a sum of \$250,000 in 1932.

Local Men.

The Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, on behalf of the unofficial members, has expressed the opinion that a greater reduction could be made in the number of stenographers on the Senior Clerical and Accounting Staff by the substitution of local men for sterling-paid employees. I trust that I may be permitted to add a few words in support of this plea. It seems to me that there must be, either in the Service or outside it, plenty of local men and young women—Chinese, Portuguese and Indians—whose training and trustworthiness qualify them to fill at least some of these posts. I recognise the necessity for employing adequately paid stenographers of undoubted discretion, where the nature of the work is highly confidential, but I hold the view that if a local man has proven himself to have the necessary training and discretion, he should not be barred from one of these posts, or from other posts on the Senior Clerical and Accounting Staff. By throwing these positions open to local men, the Government not only would do justice to all alike, but would be able to effect considerable savings in exchange compensation, long leave pay, and free passages.

Capitation Grants.

I welcome the Government's decision to increase the Capitation Grants by \$45,000 as being a step in the right direction. Though the increase is comparatively small, and will not benefit certain grant-in-aid schools to any appreciable extent for reasons I need not mention here, it connotes recognition by the Government of the usefulness of these schools in the educational scheme of the Colony. There is no doubt that by the extension of the grant-in-aid schools, which relieve the Government of its responsibility to educate several thousand students every year, the cost of education in the Colony would have been considerably greater than the amount of grants now paid. I was glad to hear from the Hon. Colonial Secretary that should the financial position of the Colony be improved twelve months hence, the question of a further increase in the grants would be considered.

Elementary Vernacular Education.

Last year I drew attention to, and strongly deprecated, the reduction of the vote for Subsidies to Elementary Vernacular Schools in Hong Kong from \$95,000 to \$80,000. It is therefore a pleasure to find the vote not only restored to its former figure, but actually increased by \$5,000. As a believer in universal education, I should like to see this vote doubled, so that a free elementary education could be given to a larger number of poor children than the present vote permits. Whether a higher education is a luxury or a necessity is a question that might well be left to those who are in a better position to propose a rational solution thereof. I think, however, will dispute my view that all children, no matter

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of what station of life, should have the chance of acquiring an elementary education in their own language.

Junior Technical School.

The institution of a Junior Technical School is another important improvement in our educational system, on which the Government is to be congratulated. The Hon. Colonial Secretary has said that the school was not expected to pay for itself by fees received, as it was intended for sons of comparatively poor parents. No one could reasonably expect that the fees would cover expenditure, and my Chinese colleagues and I gladly approve of the provision made in the Estimates for this school which, we think, will be of real benefit to the community.

The Colony's Educational System.

Your Excellency has recently appointed a committee to enquire into the question of Chinese education at the University of Hong Kong. It appears to me that the line has come when our educational system as a whole should be thoroughly overhauled, and that it may be profitable to appoint a committee for the purpose. Some think that we are spending far too much on education; others feel that we do not spend enough; while yet others consider that the system in vogue is capable of improvement. That being the case, a committee of enquiry, composed of men with practical experience of education and with knowledge of local conditions, should be of great assistance to the Government in determining its educational policy.

Water Supply.

As the question of water supply is of vital importance to the Chinese, I make no apologies for adding a few remarks to those of the honourable senior unofficial member. Three years ago, when the supply to the rider-main districts had to be severely restricted, from time to time, entailing much hardship on the people, I felt it my duty to speak on the Government's lack of foresight in providing an adequate supply to the people. To-day, it is my agreeable duty to express appreciation of the expedition and satisfactory manner in which various waterworks have been or will soon be completed. The Chinese would be grateful if Your Excellency could assure them that with the completion of these works, sporadic restrictions such as we have experienced in the past need not be feared in the future.

Agriculture in New Territories.

The Hon. Dr. S. W. Tse will speak on the necessity for more encouragement and support being given by the Government to the growing of vegetables in the New Territories, so that the Colony may be less dependent on outside supplies. With his view and suggestion Sir Shou-son Chow and I are in agreement.

Taxation.

Least an omission on my part to mention the new taxes recently brought into force gives the impression that the Chinese have no strong feeling on the subject. I should like to say that the Chinese view these wholesale impositions with considerable concern and apprehension. The Government has made a thorough revision of all the licences and fees, and has introduced many new forms of taxation, which affect all classes of the community directly and indirectly, and to a more or less extent. The taxable capacity of the people, as has been pointed out by the honourable senior unofficial member, has now reached a point where any additional impositions will have an adverse effect on the economic life of the community. It is earnestly to be hoped, now that the Government has managed to balance a very difficult Budget, and that the rate of exchange is actually higher than the rate on which the draft Estimates are based, the Government will give the people some respite by ceasing its quest for additional revenue.

Technical Aspect of the Estimates.

Having expressed the collective views of the Chinese unofficial members, may I, with great deference, offer some personal opinions and suggestions in regard to the technical aspect of the Estimates? I am emboldened to undertake this self-imposed task by the readiness with which the Government has in the past adopted similar suggestions from the unofficial members, and also by the experience which I gained from the humble part I took in the preparation of the Colony's annual Estimates when I had the honour of serving in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

If I may be permitted to say so, the form of the draft Estimates now before us is undoubtedly better than that of any Estimates that have been presented to this Council during the past several years. The two statements showing the actual revenue and the actual expenditure for the past ten years, now embodied in the Estimates for the first time, are particularly helpful. But I venture to think that the usefulness of the second statement would have been greatly enhanced,

if Personal Emoluments, Other Charges, and Special Expenditure of each department were shown separately, thereby enabling the public to see the variations in each of these three main items for a period of ten years. The statement could be further improved, in my opinion, by having all the salaries chargeable to any one department allocated to that department, instead of having them grouped under the three "omnibus" heads—Cadet Service, Senior Clerical and Accounting Staff, and Junior Clerical Staff. To do this for the last ten years might entail too much clerical work, but perhaps a beginning in this direction might be made with 1931, the year in which the totals of the three main items mentioned were for the first time given in the estimates of each department under the caption "Summary." From this Summary the figures for the statement can be compiled without difficulty.

Speaking of the "omnibus" heads, I see from his report on the audit of the accounts of Hong Kong for the year 1930, that the Government Auditor is not altogether enamoured of the method of grouping salaries in the manner at present employed. It may be interesting to point out that in 1925 the late Hon. Mr. F. H. Holyoak said that the unofficial members were not fully satisfied that it was not preferable to debit salaries of the clerical service to the various departments concerned, so that the unofficial members could arrive at a definite knowledge of the cost of running each department. But the Government did not accept this view. In 1929 the Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, on behalf of the unofficial members, also drew attention to this method, and suggested that the public interest would be better served by reverting to the old system of embodying in the estimates of each department all salaries chargeable to that department, even if a little more time and labour were entailed thereby. To this suggestion the Government made a partial concession by introducing the Summary I have mentioned. This Summary is a distinct improvement on the form of the previous Estimates, though on the whole I prefer to see the estimates of expenditure of each department contain all the detailed disbursements it has to make. At any rate, the Auditor seems to hold this view, but if the Government is not prepared to go to the length advocated by me, may I suggest that in future Estimates, under the head "Summary," Special Expenditure should be shown after Personal Emoluments and Other Charges have been totalled. Special Expenditure is non-recurrent expenditure, and may show a large amount in one year and nothing at all in another; to group it with the other two recurrent items may cause a wrong conception of the real position of the estimated recurrent expenditure of a department for the following year as compared with that of the current year. For example, take the Summary attached to the Imports and Exports Office on page 27. From this you will see that the Special Expenditure for 1931 is \$20,800 and for 1932 only \$6,000; while the total of the three main items Personal Emoluments, Other Charges, and Special Expenditure for 1931, was \$948,610, and the total for 1932 was \$942,341—an apparent decrease of \$6,269—when in reality the estimates for 1932, if computed without the Special Expenditure shown separately in the Summary, this confusion would be obliterated.

Another innovation which I would suggest is the inclusion in future Estimates of a new statement showing the percentage of each head of expenditure to the total estimated Expenditure, excluding Public Works Extraordinary; and also the percentage of each head of expenditure to the total estimated Revenue, excluding Land Sales.

I apologise for the seeming presumption with which I have proffered these suggestions. I have done so in the belief that I might be helpful to the Government in its efforts to produce the Estimates in a form that would facilitate reference, and would afford the community information for which it has looked in vain in the past.

Conclusion.

As a representative of the Chinese residents, may I associate them with the pledge of co-operation and support offered to Your Excellency by the unofficial members through their leader? I should also like, on their behalf, to tender to Your Excellency grateful thanks for a kind expression of sympathy with their countrymen in the great misfortune that has befallen them through the series of unprecedentedly disastrous floods in the Yangtze regions, and also for the Government's generous contribution in aid of the victims of the floods in Kwangtung. This friendly assistance, rendered spontaneously and promptly, exemplifies the truth of the lines: "In faith and hope the world will disagree—But all mankind's concern is charity."

HON. MR. C. GORDON MACKIE.

POSITION IN OTHER COLONIES.

The Hon. Mr. C. Gordon Mackie said:—
Sir—My colleague, Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, the Senior Unofficial Member, in his review of the budget, dealt with the question of sterling salaries and mentioned that I on behalf of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce would also speak on this subject. Before expressing the views of the Chamber, with which all the Unofficial Members are in entire agreement, there is another matter of great interest to the commercial community which I wish to bring forward.

Reference is made by the Hon. Colonial Secretary in his speech at the work being done by the Port Development sub-department, which his states is at present mainly occupied with the Vehicular Ferry Scheme. Whilst admitting that that work is of great importance to the Colony, I consider that a matter which requires much more urgent attention is the re-survey of the harbour so that the long over-due work of dredging can be taken in hand without any further delay. I understand that one officer has been detailed for this special service. There has been no extensive dredging done since 1928 and had it not been for the reclamation at Kai Tak that work might possibly not have been carried out even now.

Dredging by Wharf Company.

To accommodate the larger steamers trading to this port the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. have extended their existing wharves and are now building a still longer wharf. This new wharf which is being erected at a cost of over a million dollars, will be completed by the end of this year but owing to the shallow approaches it will not be available for the big modern liners until a channel is dredged. I maintain this is essentially a work which should be carried out by and at the expense of the Government, whose duty it is to provide access to berths for all steamers trading to this port. Additional taxes have recently been levied on shipping and the rates and taxes payable by the Wharf Company are assessed on profits as shown in the Company's balance sheet, that is to say they are collected on revenue from wharves in addition to pier rents.

At the present time the Wharf Company have a grab dredger constantly employed, removing refuse deposited between the wharves from the sewers and nullahs running down Haiphong and Pekin Roads. That dredging should surely be undertaken by Government.

Anxiety While Berthing.

Although the Wharf Company keep a sufficient depth of water at their wharves to allow the largest vessels to go alongside, the approaches to the berths used by these steamers are by no means satisfactory. Anyone who cares to watch the berthing and unberthing of big mail boats can see from the amount of mud they displace that the navigating of these ships must cause much anxiety to those in command.

At times, in the neighbourhood of the wharves, our beautiful harbour reminds one of the muddy water of the estuary of the Yangtze as seen when approaching Shanghai. The prosperity of the Colony is largely dependent on the facilities it affords to shipping and everything possible must be done to meet modern day requirements. I trust that full consideration will be given to this matter and that essential dredging will be taken in hand once and not delayed pending the completion of the hydrographical survey now being made.

Turning to the question of sterling salaries, to which reference has already been made, this is a subject which—if judged by what one reads and hears—is causing more adverse comment and arousing stronger public feeling than any other matter raised in connection with the estimates for 1932.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, in his able general survey in introducing the Budget, unfortunately, when dealing with salaries drew a picture describing the sacrifices the sterling paid Civil Servants had been called upon to bear in the burden of balancing the Budget, compared with the employees of the business concerns of the Colony. His statements were not at all convincing and were, in fact, very misleading, as I may state, almost without exception, the entire business and professional community has been very severely hit by the drop in the exchange rate.

Figures Sent to His Excellency.

I have sent to your Excellency confidentially figures which show that many of the large industrial concerns and business houses have, apart from paying sterling salaries at a fixed rate of exchange, made definite cuts in pay. In addition, overheads have been reduced by a reduction in staff. According to the Government proposal, salaries of Civil Servants will as from January 1 next be paid at Treas-

ury rate of exchange, notwithstanding that on the recommendation of the Salaries Commission they were recently increased by 10 per cent. This means according to the figures kindly supplied by the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer that an additional tax on the resources of the Colony of approximately one million dollars will be levied next year.

When this question of salaries was debated last year, thanks to the good offices of your Excellency a compromise was reached, although in the opinion of the Unofficials, that arrangement was still too favourable to the Civil Servants. The matter would then no doubt have been finally disposed of but for the fact that certain members of the Civil Service forwarded a petition to the Secretary of State, pressing for payment of full salaries at current rate. Legally it may be argued that employees on sterling salaries are entitled to be paid in local currency at Treasury rate of exchange and I feel that there would really be no strong argument against that were it not for the fact that these same employees were paid at a preferential rate when the dollar was standing much above what it is to-day and when it was vastly to their benefit to break away from the actual terms of their contract. One can't both have one's cake and eat it. The cost of living has admittedly not gone up to the same extent that exchange has fallen and anyone fortunate enough to be drawing his sterling pay, at current exchange is infinitely better off than he could reasonably expect to be.

Situation Elsewhere.

Government Servants at Home, in Ceylon, the Straits and other places have all had their salaries cut and it is only fitting that the Civil Servants of this Colony should shoulder their fair share of the burden occasioned by the present world wide depression instead of increasing the levy on the already sorely hit taxpayer, and incidentally finding themselves better off than they have ever been at any time during their service.

Full consideration to this subject has been given at meetings of the Committees of the Chamber of Commerce and China Association and of Unofficial Members of this Council. The decision unanimously adopted was that as the Secretary of State for the Colonies has definitely decided that Sterling salaries are to be paid at Treasury rate of exchange as from January 1 next, notwithstanding that the present basis of payment is acceptable to the Official as well as the Unofficial Members of this Council, full justice would be done both to the Civil Servant and to the taxpayer if salaries are reduced by 10 per cent. before conversion into dollars. I shall therefore in due course move the following amendment to Section Two of the proposed Bill:

"That a sum not exceeding \$25,708,237 in place of the sum of \$26,641,787 shall be and the same is hereby charged upon the revenue and other funds of the Colony for the service of the year 1932."

MR. J. P. BRAGA.

APPEAL FOR KOWLOON AMENITIES.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga said: Your Excellency—The role I propose to assume in connection with the Budget debate is that of special pleader on behalf of Kowloon. Before, however, presenting to Your Excellency and this Honourable Council a case for the needs and claims which the Kowloon Residents' Association desire me to submit for modest and moderate but, nevertheless, urgent public improvements for the peninsula, great disappointment must be expressed at the non-fulfilment of the Government's undertaking to economise in the direction of the staffing of the public service by a larger number of dollar for sterling-paid servants of the Government.

I labour under some disadvantage in the formulation of my criticisms, since in the absence of the Report of the Retrenchment Committee, which has been withheld from the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, except those who are also members of the Executive Council, it is impossible to determine the extent to which the Retrenchment Committee had acquiesced in the Government's policy of maintaining an expensive personnel on a sterling basis. Nor is it possible to ascertain how far Your Excellency's instructions to several departments (Hansard 1930, p. 227) regarding local recruiting have been carried out. Until the Government give an earnest of its determination to apply the axe in respect of a large branch of the gold section of its administration, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the community's demand for greater economy in the Colony's administrative expenditure has been ignored.

(Continued on Page 2.)

HEALTH DEPENDS

ON a properly balanced diet. Vegetables and fruit are rich in certain essential vitamins and mineral salts, which are found in no other foods. These vitamins and salts are even more necessary to health when the blood has been thinned during the hot summer months.

EVERY MOTHER HAS TO FACE THIS PROBLEM!

There are practically no fresh vegetables to be got at this time of the year, and it is small wonder if the children refuse the tasteless string beans and marrow that you are forced to offer them. But give them a dish of real beans, of sweet young peas, delicious corn on the cob, young tender carrot, tomatoes or beet from a GOLD BAR tin—they won't refuse that, and you will SEE how the salts and vitamins are putting roses on to their cheeks!



GOLD BAR VEGETABLES

ARE
RICHEST IN VITAMINS.

SPECIAL OFFER DURING OCTOBER

10% discount

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THE NUMBER CAN BE MADE UP AS YOU WISH.

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THEATRECOMMENCING TO-DAY
at
2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.20 p.m.

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THE BIGGEST
LAUGH HIT
OF THE
YEAR!A joyous, rib-
cracking comedy
of tremulous lips
that begged to be
kissed, and a
husband who be-
lieved his Mother
Goose Tales!Betty Compson
Elliott Nugent
Jean Arthur
Filly Marshall, J. C.
Nugent, Allison
Skipworth inVIRTUOUS
HUSBAND

NEXT CHANGE

"Don't trust
any man!
I did...and
what hap-
pened to
me!"THE
VICE
SQUADA Paramount Picture
With
Paul Lukas
Kay Francis
Directed by
John CromwellR.A.F. BOMBERS IN
SECRET TEST.80 PER CENT. HITS ON
BATTLESHIP.

The old battleship H.M.S. Centurion was early in September, in secrecy, bombed from the air by R.A.F. day bombers.

The object in view was the testing of new instruments and apparatus ensuring greater accuracy of bombing.

Results of the tests are not yet to be divulged, but it is understood that the naval experts who were present were deeply impressed by the large proportion of hits obtainable.

Centurion was moving at a fair speed throughout the bombing practice, and it was understood her movements would be controlled by wireless from another vessel. It was, however, disclosed that, although wireless control was operated, there was on board the Centurion a small party of engineers in a well-protected part of the ship, and that they exercised some control over her movements.

During the practice Centurion moved in zig-zags changing direction frequently and rapidly. It is reported that the percentage of hits exceeded 80.

Such a test cannot give any idea of the effectiveness of the active defences of a manned warship, and a measure of realism could only be secured by combined operations, the attack being delivered simultaneously by many bombing and torpedo aircraft deliberately committed to a certain proportion of casualties as the price of their success.

In the recent test success was secured in 14 hits from such a height that protected decks were pierced.

THE SILVER SCREEN.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"EYES OF THE WORLD."

The mating call of the birds, the mocking hoot of owls and the vibrant chirrup of crickets are part of the natural atmosphere which Henry King has captured in "Eyes of the World," the Inspiration-United Artists picture showing at the Queen's Theatre.

Instead of employing one of the numerous animal and bird imitators as has been the custom with many directors, King sought the natural actors in their native haunts and waited patiently until they were ready to sing for him.

"It was interesting to note," said King, "that temperament is not alone in the property of human actors. We spent several hours one night trying to record the voice of a mocking bird which had kept many of us awake at night."

"I thought it would be a simple matter to set up our recording apparatus under a tree and catch its song, but the bird must have been annoyed or stubborn. It wouldn't sing until it was ready to do so."

Sparrows were the most amiable of the bird species, King discovered. Their merry chirping went on regardless of whether it was wanted or not. Likewise the coyotes. These predatory beasts howled and barked whenever the impulse came, and that was often enough.

These natural sounds are part of the romantic photoplay King had made from the sensational novel by Harold Bell Wright. The grand, tumultuous outdoor scenery and the natural sounds form inspirational backgrounds for the scenes with Una Merkel and John Holland.

Others in the cast of this vitally picturesque drama are Nance O'Neil, Brandon Hurst, Hugh Huntley, Fern Andra, Fredric Burt, William Jeffrey and Doraine Davis.

"THE BAD ONE."

"Charmaine," and "Sergeant Quirt" are together once more in a motion picture, although not in their original characters.

Dolores Del Rio, starring in the George Fitzmaurice production, "The Bad One," with Edmund Lowe, has the most powerful rôle of her career. It is the first time Miss Del Rio and Lowe have been together since "What Price Glory," when both made tremendous hits in their respective rôles of the French girl and the hard-boiled sergeant.

"The Bad One" is a United Artists picture, based on an original story by John Farrow. It will open at the Queen's Theatre on Sunday.

KING'S THEATRE.

"A CYLINDER LOVE."

Modern realism in film production is a great thing for the hungry actor, according to William Collier, Sr. During the making of "A Cylinder Love," the current Fox comedy at the King's Theatre, one of the opening scenes shows Collier and his film wife, Ruth Warren, at breakfast.

Now the set was nearly three blocks away from the studio restaurant, and ordinarily Collier's digestion would have been affronted by plates of clammy wheat-cakes and cups of lukewarm coffee. But the set was not an ordinary one; it was the dining room of one of the two completely equipped houses built especially for the picture.

Queries among the technical staff resulted in the discovery that Earl McKee and Mack Elliott, both of the property department, prided themselves on their culinary ability. Director Thornton Freeland promptly appointed them company cooks.

"WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS."

Raoul Walsh came off with first linguistic honours during the making of his latest Fox production, "Women of All Nations," which features Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe in the further episodes of their careers as the two hard-fisted, soft-hearted, Marines, "Flagg" and "Quirt," and which opens at the King's Theatre on Sunday.

The story starts these two leathernecks off on their adventures in Nicaragua, takes them through the Panama Canal to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and from there on a good-will cruise around the world with ports of call at Gothenburg, Sweden and Turkey.

Greta Nissen enacts the leading feminine rôle, that of a young and alluring Swedish girl who coaxes the hearts of "Flagg" and "Quirt" to follow.

KING'S THEATRE
HONGKONG'S FINEST CINEMA

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AT 2.30,
5.10, 7.15
AND 9.30
P.M.

6

CYLINDER LOVE

SPENCER TRACY—SIDNEY FOX
EDWARD EVERETT HORTONAlso
FOX MOVIE TONE NEWS

Through the courtesy of the National Flood Relief Commission, scenes of devastated districts between Nanking and Hankow. Photographed personally by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh while making an aerial survey for the National Flood Relief Commission.

LONDON POLICE

VINDICATED.

STORIES OF BRUTALITY
DISBELIEVED.

"TRUCULENT" SMALL MEN.

Four of the seventeen persons who were arrested during the demonstration outside the Houses of Parliament on Sept. 5 appeared on remand before Sir Charles Biron at Bow-street and were fined.

They were accused either of assaulting or obstructing the police.

James Huntley, 24, a labourer, of no fixed home, who had alleged that he was assaulted by the police, was charged with obstructing a police officer, whom it was stated, he had struck on the helmet with a flagpole.

Huntley told the magistrate that he was hit on the chin by a policeman and then two or three other officers struck him on the head with their truncheons.

Humphrey Slater, a teacher, of Effie-road, S. W., called for the defence, said that a policeman standing opposite the entrance to the House of Commons, went straight up to Huntley and without provocation struck him on the jaw. The witness stepped forward to prevent further police violence.

The police continued to be extremely provocative, and three or four of them struck Huntley on the back of the head with their truncheons. They afterwards frog-marched him to the station.

Four other witnesses gave evidence for the defence.

Sir Charles Biron said that the disorderly crowd was properly moved by the police, and Huntley obstructed them in the discharge of their duty.

"Grossly Exaggerated."

According to witnesses for the defence the police behaved in an outrageous manner, but he did not believe their evidence. It was grossly exaggerated, even if there were any foundation for it. If it were true, as they stated, that three or four constables were using their truncheons on Huntley's head his injuries would have been very different. The police evidence that Huntley received his injuries through tripping over somebody's foot and falling was corroborated by one of the witnesses for the defence. The medical testimony, moreover, showed that Huntley's injuries were of a slight character and consistent with the police story.

Huntley was fined 40s.

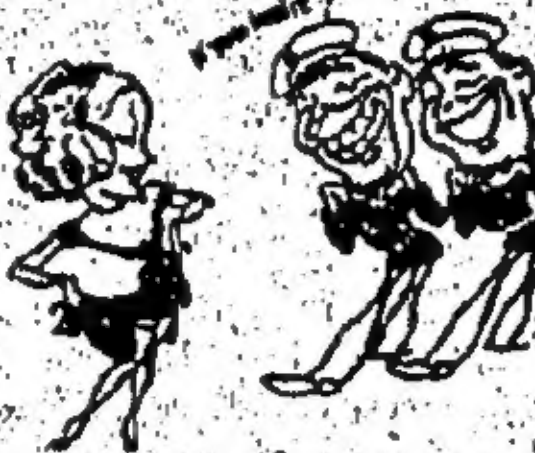
Lewis Jones, 20, of King Henry's-road, N.W., stated to be secretary of the Young Communists' League, was fined 40s on each of two charges of assaulting the police.

Jones denied the charges and asserted that the police kept jostling him and pushing him in the back.

Sir Charles Biron said it was true, as Jones had remarked, that he did not look a very formidable person to attack two big policemen, "but," Sir Charles added, "in the course of my long experience as a magistrate the curious thing has struck me that the smaller people are the more truculent. They seem to be on these occasions."

A large number of men gathered in the vicinity of the court, and 200 of them eventually walked in procession to Museum-square, where they were addressed by a leader. There was no disorder.

NEXT CHANGE

WHEN
Prettier Girls are possibleVIC and EDDIE
will chase and
love 'emWOMEN OF ALL
NATIONSwith
VIC McLAGLEN
and
EDDIE LOWEFOX
PICTUREBOOKING AT THE
THEATRE. TEL. 25313.

A MAYOR AND MARRIAGES.

WEDDING MARCH BY
GRAMOPHONE.

Paris.—At last a way has been found of bestowing upon registry office marriages some of the dignity of weddings in church. The Mayor of St. Maurice, a commune on the banks of the Marne, has installed an up-to-date gramophone, complete with amplifier, in his town hall. It was first used recently to the astonishment and delight of the young people who were being made husband and wife.

As the bridal pair entered the vestibule of the Mairie the headliners pressed a button just inside the door, and the amplified strains of the "Wedding March" from "Lohengrin" filled the building. When the legal formalities had been completed, the headliners pressed a second button in the wall, and in the room in which the marriages are solemnised, the dignified music of the "Méditation de Thaïs" was heard. Finally, as the young people and their friends were about to leave the town hall the headliners pressed a third button and the March from "Tannhäuser" rang out.

In future, when a youth of St. Maurice says to a maiden of that place, "Let us play the town hall gramophone," she will know that his proposal is serious.

U.S. CITIZENSHIP CLAIM
REJECTED.

Washington, October 12.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day denied to Professor Douglass Macintosh of Yale University and Miss Marie Bland, a New York nurse, their petition for a re-hearing of their applications for American citizenship.

Professor Macintosh and Miss Bland are Canadians. They were denied American citizenship because they refused to take oaths to bear arms for the United States regardless of whether or not the country might be engaged in a just war.

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you want?If there is anything
you want to buy or
sell, try a small
classified advertisement.25 words \$1.00 prepaid
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At 2.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Special Matinee at 5.15 on Saturdays and Sundays

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Just guess what is the most
wonderful thing of all, the most
wonderful human motive?Marion Davies will tell you what
it is in a wonderful way.
Don't miss the picture.Added
Attraction:
FOX NEWS.

COMMENCING ON OCTOBER 25TH.

M.G.M. production: "MADAME X"

THE KOWLOON CITY
MURDERS.TWO DEFENDANTS
DISCHARGED.

Two of the twelve Chinese charged with the murder of Miyo Yamashide at Tsang Poo Villas on the night of September 20 were discharged by Mr. J. A. Fraser when the hearing of the case was resumed at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

They were the eighth defendant, Cheung Leung Pak, and the twelfth defendant, Yiu Kam. The only evidence against them was the formal evidence of arrest, and it was, on that account, that they were discharged.

Dr. Smalley, Medical Officer in charge of Kowloon Hospital, said that on the night of September 20 four Japanese were admitted to the hospital. They were an old lady of about 74, a girl of about 16, and two boys, aged about 9 and 4 respectively.

They were all severely injured, and all died during the night. Statements by the Accused.

A police interpreter, Tsang Man Kwai, gave evidence of having read out the charge, that of wilful murder, to the accused men at Kowloon City police station.

The gist of their replies was that they either knew nothing of the affair or were there to look on, being attracted by the crowd. Two spoke of having been urged by a man in European-style trousers to attack the Japanese, and three alleged that the police had threatened that unless they made the statements given they would be beaten.

A Chinese police constable gave evidence of arrest with regard to the eighth, ninth and tenth defendants, who were apprehended by a patrol of police and soldiers at Po Ko Village, not far from the scene of the murder.

After another constable had testified to arresting the sixth defendant at Diamond Hill Dairy Farm, near Kowloon City, His Worship intimated that since there was no further evidence against this man he might be discharged. Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, for the Crown, concurred, and the man thereupon left the dock.

A similar proceeding was adopted with regard to the twelfth defendant, who was arraigned by an Indian constable who said he had heard him say to a friend, "Last night I struck the Japanese." The hearing was then adjourned until to-day at 2.30 p.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[All letters intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, unless so desired, but as evidence of good faith.—Ed.]

SCHOOLS AND THE CHINA
EXHIBITION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—On behalf of the General Committee of the China Exhibition, I wish to thank you for publishing the announcement of the donation of school groups to the Exhibition at a reduced charge of 20 cents per head. Applications have already been received totalling 1,800 children and as this is the maximum possible number that can be admitted at the special rate, we regret that no more applications can be considered.—Yours, etc.,

B. ASHTON HILL,
Hon. Secretary,
China Exhibition,
The University,
Hong Kong, Oct. 22, 1931.TO-DAY'S WIRELESS
PROGRAMME.BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON
355 METRES.11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock quotations.
11.30 a.m.—Chinese programme.
12.30 p.m.—European programme.
1 p.m.—Local time and weather report.1.30 p.m.—Rugby Press news, mail notice, etc.
2 p.m.—Close down.
5 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.
7 to 9.15 p.m.—European programme of Victor records supplied by Messrs. Tsang Book Piano Co.7 p.m.—Stock quotations, mail notice, etc.
7.05 to 7.47 p.m.—A concert.
8 p.m.—Local time and weather report.7.47 to 8.12 p.m.—Orchestral and band selections.
8.40 to 9.05 p.m.—Overture and Venusberg music.9.05 to 9.15 p.m.—Hawaiian music.
9.15 to 11 p.m.—(approx.)—Relay of the Volunteer Promenade Concert by kind permission of Lieut. Colonel L. G. Bird, D.S.O., O.B.E.11 p.m. (approx.)—Rugby mid-day press news.
11.05 p.m.—Close down.

In the event of bad weather there will be a recorded programme up till 10.30 p.m.

QUEEN'S
THEATRETO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.THE EYES OF
THE WORLDFROM THE STORY BY
HAROLD BELL WRIGHTHENRY KING
PRODUCTIONUNA MERKEL
JOHN HOLLAND
NANCE O'NEILThrilling to mil-
lions as a best
selling novel, it is
twice as intense as
a talking picture.

NEXT CHANGE

DOLORES
DEL RIO

The BAD ONE

EDMUND
LOWE

GEORGE FITZMAURICE PRODUCTION

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE



STARS

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20.Laughs! Cuties! Gobs!
—the thrills and ro-
mance of the destroyer
fleet!CLARENCE BROWN
production with Anita Page,
Karl Dane, J. C. Nugent.

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Some hats are competitors with a man's other attire—not always in friendly rivalry. Some disport themselves in open enmity. Too seldom do they crown a man's ensemble in gracious amity. It is noteworthy that Hats are hard to choose.

If you have any doubts do not hesitate to ask us to help you—from the extent of our experience and the variety of our stocks.



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The Tsang Poo Villas Crime
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A strong iron bedstead with spring mattress. No loose parts. Head and foot pieces fold underneath. A most useful spare bed for the home, institution, or hospital. Size 81 by 24 ft.

SPECIAL SALE PRICE \$17.50

FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOMS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

BUDGET DEBATE

(Continued from Page 6.)

Technical Officers.
I must not be misinterpreted as denying to those officers of the Government who by reason of their professional qualifications, high attainments and technical skill should receive a full measure of their value as to secure to the Colony the benefit of their valued services. As, for example, the provision of \$18,000, recoverable in fees, for 3 Consultants in the Medical Department, who are professors of the Hong Kong University doing specialist and consulting work and whose value to the Colony cannot be over-estimated.

The abolition of the General Works Office of the Public Works Department, referred to by the Hon. Colonial Secretary in his Budget speech, is an economy measure of doubtful expediency. I do not know to what extent, if at all, honourable members will share my view, but the application of the pruning knife to the technical staff of top-notch men in the professional ranks of a highly specialised department may find the Colony, under normal conditions, bare of dependable men when important public works of large magnitude call for trained technicians with knowledge of local conditions that can only be acquired after a few years' residence and professional practice in the Colony. Mistakes of unseasoned men newly recruited from England unacquainted with the local physical and climatic conditions may prove so expensive as to absorb all the injudicious savings effected during a period of doubt and anxiety. The advantages of co-ordination obtained in the General Works Office will be lost by abolition and, speaking as a layman, I doubt if the redistribution of work hitherto coming within the purview of the General Works Office will tend to great efficiency or potential economy. One disadvantage is obvious—the disadvantage of decentralisation and hence more costly supervision.

Saying what I have just stated one is not unmindful of the fact that there are branches of the service in which it is little short of a luxury to retain officers on sterling salaries whose positions can and would be filled by men and women who can perform the duties with equal if not greater efficiency but drawing their salaries in dollars.

The Clerical Services.

To better illustrate the comparative cost of the two divisions of the clerical service I have compiled a brief summary that goes to show with how much indifference the clamour for economy in administration is received.

The members of the senior and accounting staff are all paid in sterling, while those of the junior clerical staff are paid in dollars. The comparison is a striking one.

The senior clerical branch was staffed by 60 officers in 1931 at an estimated cost of

\$334,113

The 1932 Estimates provide for 60 officers whose aggregate salaries will amount to

400,031

Showing 10 fewer officers out of 60 at an increased salary of

75,521

The per capita cost to the Colony of each of the sterling paid clerks will be

7,315

The provision made in 1931 for 633 dollar clerks in the Government pay roll was

916,050

It is proposed to increase this branch of the service to 679 clerks in 1932 whose aggregate salaries will amount to

975,450

or an increase of

57,531

with an increase in personnel of 46 more clerks.

The per capita cost of each of the dollar clerks will be

1,433

It remains to be established whether a £ clerk possesses the factor of 5 in efficiency value over the \$ clerk.

To pursue the analysis a little more minutely. Take, for example, the case of Senior clerks in Class II, and compare them with the Highest Class in the Junior branch. The combined salaries of 9 of the former class are estimated at \$94,481 for 1932, while 10 clerks of the latter group will cost the Colony \$93,000 next year. The comparative individual salaries are \$10,498 and \$8,300. It is a matter of common knowledge that for locally recruited hands to attain to the Higher Class in the Junior Clerical Service they must be of great efficiency and have seen a long period of service. The commencing salary of the highest class dollar clerks is \$4,800 a year. Cases are on record of qualified men with meritorious service attaining that grade only after 30 years in Government employment. By contrast a sterling clerk upon joining the service in Class II, forthwith draws \$4,000, or \$7,300 at Ex. 1s. 3d., with all the privileges of home leave, etc., and the additional cost to taxpayers that these privileges to sterling men imply. This differential treatment of local versus imported

hands cannot be too strongly criticised.

Kowloon.

In dealing with subjects relating to Kowloon none are new to Your Excellency, as representations have been made to Government from time to time for the past three years. Since the first reading of the Appropriation Bill three weeks ago, I have been in communication, through the secretary, with the vigilant committee of the Kowloon Residents Association. That versatile committee, who keep watch and ward over municipal affairs on the Mainland, have favoured me with a list of the most important subjects which require Government attention. They embrace such public questions as Kowloon's need of improved postal facilities commensurate with its size; the provision of police protection in Kowloon Tong; typhoon signals in the north-eastern districts of the Peninsula; the need of a portable fire-pump to deal with outbreaks in the outlying districts of Kowloon; the Yau-mai Ferry approach; hospital and bathing facilities; and disorderly houses in the residential areas.

The Post Office.

To deal with the various subjects in their proper order, as long ago as September of last year the K.R.A. invited the Government's attention to the absence of postal facilities in the Hung Hom, Mong Kok, and Kowloon Tong districts of Kowloon. In April last the Committee again complained of the unsatisfactory state of affairs at the main Kowloon post office. The Association is very modest in its request; it suggests as a temporary measure that the accommodation be increased by the addition of a structure similar to the adjacent wooden police buildings, which would enable the postal service in general to be considerably extended at a relatively small cost and better facilities provided for sorting, etc., resulting in quicker delivery

of letters. With the completion of the Ho Tung apartment building and the extension of the Kowloon Y.M.C.A., Kowloon's diminutive post office is completely dwarfed. Whereas on all hands Kowloon bears a striking evidence of considerable prosperity by dint of private enterprise, it reflects little credit on Government when it exhibits so much indifference with the planning and erection of a new post office fulfilling the requirements of the large population of Kowloon.

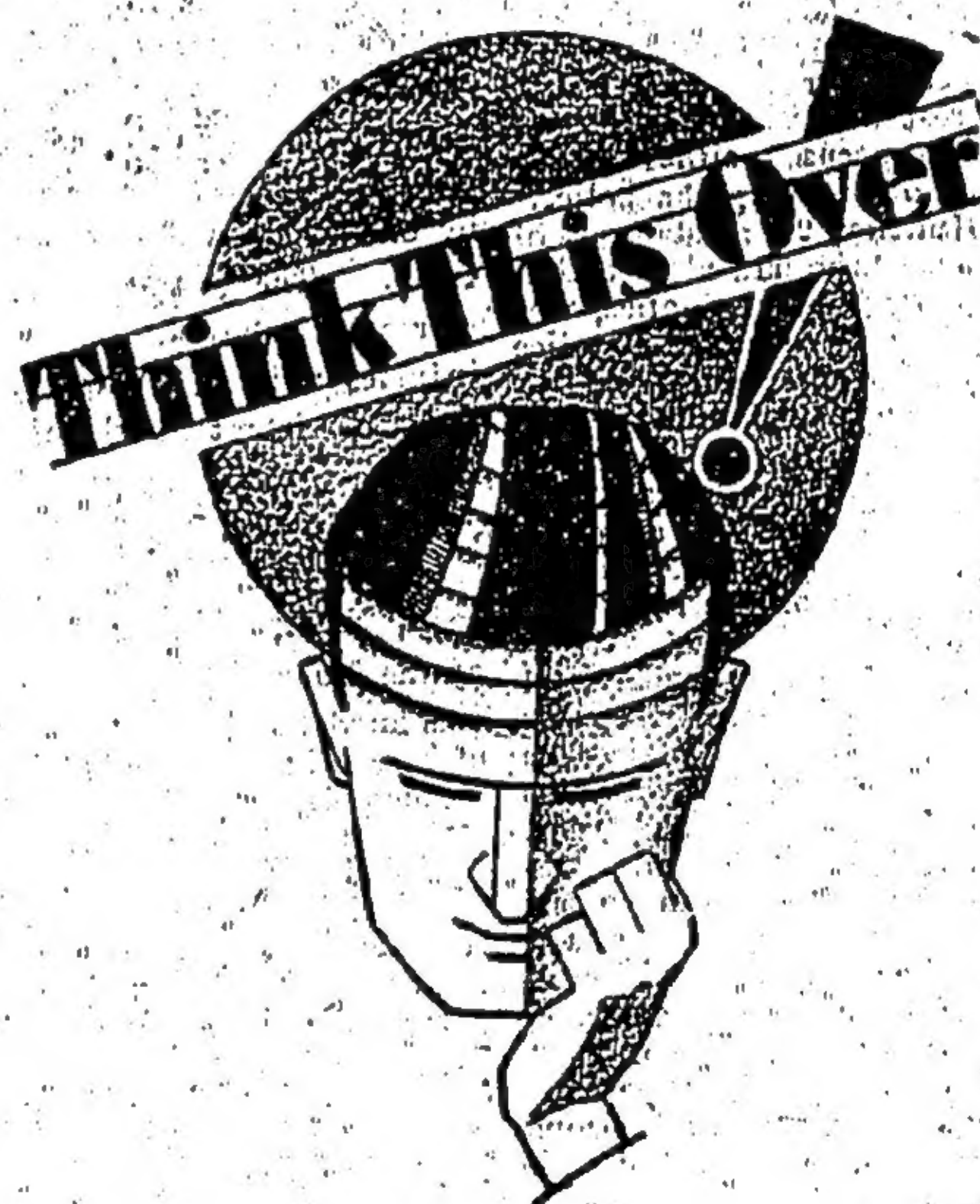
Need for Police Stations.

Recent events are still too fresh within one's memory to fail to emphasize the need of a police sub-station in Kowloon Tong. The growth of this and adjoining districts has been simply amazing, and it was with considerable regret that residents were officially informed that, owing to financial stringency, not only the original proposal to erect a police station, but a subsidiary proposal to erect two police boxes with telephones installed in each, have been cut out of the Estimates for 1932.

I have been requested to urge for consideration the desirability of displaying typhoon warning signals at Kowloon Tong and in the vicinity of Kowloon City. The residents' request, made a year ago, was turned down by Government in February of this year. The cost of the erection of a typhoon signal mast at each of the two localities is comparatively small and should be justified before the next typhoon season.

Owing to the inaccessibility by the available fire appliances to certain areas in the Kowloon City district, it is considered desirable that provision be made for a portable fire pump of the trailer type. Its cost is inconsiderable and can be defended by the increased protection afforded to the lives and property of the poorer inhabitants of the Kowloon City districts, who are least able to bear any such loss.

(Continued on Page 9.)



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Pokfulam ...\$23.
Repulse Bay and Shek O ...\$28.
Kowloon ...\$19.

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BUDGET DEBATE.

(Continued from Page 8.)

I am aware that Government does not regard with favour the suggestion of surfacing the roadway, and providing a properly levelled car park in the vicinity of the Yau Ma Tei Ferry Wharf. When it is remembered, however, that actually an average of 25,000 people use the Yau Ma Tei Pier daily this very necessary public improvement should not be long delayed.

Kowloon Hospital.

Official statistics obtained of the number of out-patients treated in the Kowloon Hospital for the corresponding first six months of 1930 and 1931, give a total of 7,000 and 10,000, respectively. It is no exaggeration to state, as was pointed out to Government last month, that the accommodation is pitifully inadequate. The K.R.A. in their letter to Government describes "the waiting room as so small that many of the out-patients have to sit on the floor and door steps until other cases have been dealt with; this applies equally to male and female patients." For lack of accommodation applications for admission of in-patients have frequently had to be refused. As compared with a total of 400 operations performed during the whole of last year, there were 313 during the first six months of this year. This latter figure shows an increase of 167 cases as against last year's 146. The increase is over 100 per cent. The addition of another European medical officer and the increase of the nursing staff are urgent requirements demanding the immediate attention of Government.

Bathing Facilities.

Not much need be said for increased public bathing facilities in Kowloon. The subject was exhaustively and ably dealt with in the columns of the Press in the early Spring. If the Government could see its way to remedy the deficiency before the next bathing season public dissatisfaction would be greatly placated.

Disorderly Houses.

This is not the first occasion that I am addressing the Council on the subject of the presence of disorderly houses in the residential areas of Kowloon. The serious objection to their existence is obvious when it is stated that such houses are in the neighbourhood of schools for boys and girls. Their removal to a less objectionable location has been repeatedly urged in the interest of public morality and safety. I trust it will not be long before a suitable solution is found to this vexed problem.

I hope there is no truth in the report that Government contemplates a reduction in the public lighting on the island and at Kowloon. If it is on the score of economy it is proposed to reduce the number of street lamps at certain hours of the night, then in the interest of public safety let it be urged that the sooner this proposed measure of false economy is abandoned the greater will be the sense of security at present enjoyed by the community.

Hitherto the revenue derived from Land Sales has been put down in the Estimates as one lump sum for the whole of the Colony. It will serve a useful purpose for comparison if the item "Premium on New Leases" under Head 10 "Land Sales" could be shown separately for Hong Kong, Kowloon and the New Territories.

Foster Local Industries.

There are two items under Head 29—Kowloon Canton Railway—which may be queried. Sub-head 26 calls for an expenditure of \$28,400 for One Boiler for 2-4 Type Class B Locomotives. Can the repairs to the two defective boilers not be effected at one or other of the local Dock Companies whose facilities for handling such work are unsurpassed in any part of the world, thereby doing away with the need for a spare boiler? In this way some little assistance will be afforded the premier local industry, which should be most welcome in these days of intensive competitive tendering for jobs.

In order also to foster local industries every endeavour should, I think, be employed to utilize products of local manufacture in all Government building and construction works. While on this subject, it would be interesting to learn if there is a possibility of securing for Hong Kong the benefits and advantages of preferential tariff treatment in respect of products of local manufacture.

Item 36 makes provision for repairs to Galvanized Steel Plate Fencing round the Lo Lo Yard, Hung Hom \$10,000. The Colonial Secretary made reference to this item in his speech. It is considered by some people that the elaborate galvanised railing which have been placed around the Railway property in the vicinity of Yau Ma Tei Station and Kowloon Tong could have been substituted by some less costly fencing. It is suggested that any railings required for renewals to the railings enclosing the Lo Lo Yard should be obtained by lifting the present railings and replacing them with barbed wire on properly doped wood stanchions. Item 42—May I be permitted to restate my remarks last year when I said:—

"\$40,000 for new body work for four coaches. There are technical men who advocate that, before incurring this expenditure, enquiries might be made of and tenders invited from firms in the Colony capable of building railway coaches, of which there are several. In this connection there are those who hold that the present third-class coaches are of an entirely unsuitable type for the traffic on this line."

Before approving this item, I would like to know if these suggestions have been acted upon.

Roads and Motoring.

While motoring in the New Territories one is unpleasantly confronted with the huge quantity of scrub and undergrowth on some of the most dangerous corners of the road to Tai Po. I therefore strongly recommend that a portion of the vote of \$5,000 for Brushwood Clearing be utilised immediately for clearing the said corners and that the work be done under proper supervision.

I return to the suggestion in the former hope of a start being made, when funds permit, on the first section of the circular road to Sai Kung from Ngan Shi Wan to Ma Yue Tong. It was only the other day that I read in a recent number of "Motor" that the motorist is not getting a fair deal. It is argued that "as a ratepayer he contributes his share to the roads as an average citizen. As a taxpayer he pays his full share of general taxation. In addition he contributes heavily to motor taxation for the sole reason that he wants to use the roads; and yet, as the Senior Unofficial Member has pointed out, simultaneously with imposing the additional petrol tax, in Hong Kong the Government has reduced the vote for roads. All round London are to be seen examples of roads cutting across fields of little agricultural value. As soon as the road comes the value of the land is increased enormously. Houses go up, new building and other work is stimulated, and new public facilities are created. It can be said with equal truth of the New Territories. If we are to listen to the panic-mongers all now road making and road widening is to cease. This will check the development of motoring, and the progress of land development and building. Surely, the technical journal argues, "it is far better to make use of desolate fields in suitable areas and open them by roads which will create new land values, and will give new homes to the people."

Adverse comment has been made in the local Press of the official omission to notify in the *Gazette* appointments of all Committees of Inquiry with the names of the members composing such Committees. It was the practice to *Gazette* all such appointments, and if Your Excellency will be pleased to cause that instructions be given to revert to the former practice I feel sure the information will be generally appreciated. Hitherto the names of successful tenders for Government contracts have been published in the *Government Gazette* together with the amount of the successful bid. While names are still given, for some unexplained reason the amounts of the contracts have been omitted. In the *Shanghai Municipal Gazette* a full list of the tenders is given and it should not be too much to ask that when awards are made by the Tender Adjudication Committee the various amounts should be notified in the local *Gazette* for public information.

St. John's Ambulance Brigades.

I heartily concur in the graceful tribute paid by the Senior Unofficial Member to the excellent work of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade and the New Territories Medical Benevolent Society. I would go further and appeal to Your Excellency to show the community's appreciation of the good work of the Medical Benevolent Society in a practical manner. This appreciation might take the form of a vote of, say, \$5,000 a year under Head 28 "Charitable Service." With this money the doctors in private practice who are so generously giving of their time and professional skill towards providing a free medical service on the mainland, will be enabled to dispense medicines to the poor Chinese patients benefiting by the clinic organized in various centres in the New Territories. This benevolent work owed its initiation to the public spirit of a few local residents and two frequent visitors to the Colony, whose modesty has prevented their beneficent work from being more widely known than it is. The originators of this Society have avoided publicity; but it seems that the public did know a little about the fine service being rendered by the Society. The Society has one permanent Medical Officer who is paid a small nominal salary. He visits on six days a week. On Sunday visits are made by five medical officers who volunteer their services. Every case is examined and treated by a doctor. Many century old cures have already disappeared and Western medical methods are bringing new hope and happiness to the people of the New Territories.

DR. TSO'S APPEAL FOR POORER CLASSES.

COST OF LIVING GOING UP.

The Hon. Dr. Tso said: Sir, I have studied the Budget for the year 1932 also the speech by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary on this subject with much interest. I desire to associate myself with the remarks and criticisms made on the Estimates by my Hon. Colleagues, the Senior Unofficial Member Sir Shouson Chow, and Mr. Kotewall, in their speeches. At the same time I should like to add a few observations of my own which may not bear directly on any particular item of the Budget, which has been so carefully and ably reviewed by my Hon. Colleagues, but rather on the general effect which the increase of taxation has on the Chinese community.

I quite agree that, in order to balance the Budget without reducing efficiency in administration, increase taxation is a matter of absolute necessity. In this respect I can assure Your Excellency that the Chinese community will loyally support the Government. Nevertheless, I earnestly hope that, in its anxiety to increase the revenue, the Government will not impose or insist on small Chinese traders, such hard and stringent conditions that may kill their business and take away their living. For, I submit, that the prosperity of this Colony is judged by the success of the many and not of the few, and that small traders, who also take a living by sheer industry and frugal habits, form the great majority of the population here.

Notwithstanding any opinion to the contrary, cost of living among the Chinese in the Colony has increased enormously during the last two years; although it has not increased in the same ratio as the value of sterling to silver. It does not therefore hit those whose income is on a sterling basis, so hard as those whose income is in silver. To a dollar-paid man a dollar is a dollar and no more. We all know that the supply of necessities of life in the Colony depends chiefly on importation from abroad; some from gold countries and others from China. Recently Canton put a duty on fish and vegetables for export to Hong Kong; and there is no telling to what limit these taxes may extend. It behoves the Government, therefore, to seriously look into and find ways and means by which the farmers in the New Territories may be encouraged to increase agricultural production. I was informed that what the farmers need are facilities for transportation and a market of their own for their goods where they can dispose of their produce without being subjected to hard bargains driven by stall-holders. I would suggest therefore that a Committee be appointed by the Government to enquire into the matter thoroughly and give the farmers every assistance possible.

School Grants.

I am glad indeed that provision has been made in the Budget for the increase of school grants in the year 1932. The amount to be increased is still, I consider, insufficient. Before the year 1913 the policy of the Government was to assist private schools by grants rather than open more Government schools. Since then that policy has been established and a higher standard of education provided. Whether it is the duty of the Government to provide Secondary Education for the public is a controversial point. But I remember that, on a speech day at St. Stephen's College, Sir Cecil Clementi, our late Governor, said in effect that "the Government can only provide a 'stereotyped' education and if any one desires a special 'education' he must go to a school like St. Stephen's." From an economic point of view it would be very interesting, indeed, to know what was the actual sum expended in 1930 by the Government on its own schools and the number of pupils attending therein, also the total amount of grants from Building Grants to all private schools in the Colony and the number of pupils attending therein. A comparison of these figures will show the relative cost for education between a Government and a Private School.

With these few remarks I desire to join my Chinese colleagues in wishing Your Excellency a successful financial year for 1932. The recent rise of three pence to a dollar is an indication of improvement in our finances and augurs well for the coming year.

HON. MR. PATERSON.

QUESTION OF DIRECTORS' FEES.

The Hon. Mr. Paterson said:—Sir, I find one advantage in being a young "Honourable Mr." and that is this, that when it comes to my turn to speak, other honourable Unofficial Members have dealt so fully—very fully in some cases—with the matters at issue that fortunately there is very little left for me to say. There are only two points I want to mention. The first is, I want to associate myself with my honourable friend, Charles Mackie, on what he had said about the harbour. The harbour is rather a controversial subject and I have a very direct interest. As chairman of one of the wharf companies, I feel that the Wharf Company puts in a good deal of money into the Government coffers and it does not seem to get very much out of it. Last year they put in \$94,000 and a certain amount of dredging. What benefits they received from Government, I don't really know. The harbour appears to be the same as it was ten years ago. I really do seriously hope that something will be done about it.

Continuing, Mr. Paterson said that the second point he wanted to deal with was on the vexed question of sterling salaries. Almost every Government official with whom he had discussed the matter had observed to Mr. Paterson that directors' fees in commercial firms had been put up.

Hong Kong Bank Directors.

As a matter of fact, said Mr. Paterson, "certain directors' fees have been put up. The first was in the case of a leading insurance company, which made a great deal of their money in sterling, paid their dividends and salaries in sterling and not unnaturally, they now paid their directors' fees in sterling. Exactly the same thing happened in the case of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and it cannot be said that they have increased their fees."

Mr. Paterson went on to say that in two local companies a proposal had been made from the floor to raise the fees of the directors but such a proposal had to be confirmed and he did not say what would happen when the proposal came up before the meeting subsequently.

Although probably the proposals might be adopted, Mr. Paterson closed his remarks by observing that the excuse he had heard was a very small one.

THE HON. MR. W. H. BELL.

ROADS AND THE PETROL TAX.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell said:—The senior unofficial member, the Hon. Sir Shouson Chow, referred in his speech to the statement made by the Honourable the Colonial Secretary as regards the maintenance of the standard of our roads. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary actually stated, when referring to public works recurrent, "This vote has again been kept down to a low figure. It will, I fear, mean the lowering of the high standard at which the Colony's roads have hitherto been maintained." In my opinion, Sir, this is a step which should be avoided if possible. It seems to me that it might almost be described as a penny wise and pound foolish policy, for surely it must be cheaper to maintain our roads at the present standard rather than to lower that standard and bring them up to the present standard at a later date. I would, therefore, press upon the Government the desirability, I might almost say the necessity, of maintaining the present standard of the roads of the Colony.

Money for New Roads.

Whilst on the subject of roads I would like to refer to the estimated expenditure on new roads for the coming year. I note that there are 11 items in this connection, and that the total comes to \$392,300. I note with very much regret that only \$50,000 of this sum has been earmarked for the Shaukiwan Road. I refer to the portion between Chaiway Bay and Ming Yuen Gardens. This, as you know, is not an extension of some existing road the value of which may be problematical. It is the completion of a road which I may fairly describe as the main artery from East to West connecting up Shaukiwan with Hong Kong. The present road is far too narrow for the traffic which it has to carry, more especially in the summer time when the Tramway Co. have to carry enormous numbers of passengers to the bathing sheds beyond the Ming Yuen Gardens. A visit to this district on any evening in the summer would certainly convince anyone who had any doubt on the subject of the necessity of completing the road as rapidly as possible. I see that the completion of the road is estimated to cost some \$350,000. I trust that the Government will be able to vote larger sums in subsequent years, otherwise it looks as if the public might have to wait for seven years before the road is completed.

There are other roads, such as the motor road from May Road to Magazine Gap, the making of which I would like to press for, but I refrain from doing so in view of the fact that I consider the uncompleted portion of the Shaukiwan Road to be the more important.

Receipts from Road Taxes.

When going into this question, I made up some interesting figures as regards the receipts by the Government from direct road taxes. The main item is, of course, the lately increased Petrol Tax, but before going any further I would like to make it quite clear that I am not opposed to a petrol tax in principle. It is, in my opinion, quite sound that the more an individual or Company uses the roads the more they should pay towards their upkeep, and this is the principle upon which the petrol tax is levied. I feel, however, that it is somewhat of an anomaly that the amount budgeted for the upkeep of the roads should be reduced just when the petrol tax has been increased considerably. The following are the estimates for the various taxes:

Petrol\$300,000
Licences on vehicles
Motors180,000
Motor drivers28,000
Others41,500
Other drivers5,000

Making a total of \$834,500

Against this the Government propose to spend:—
Maintenance of roads\$335,500
New roads 292,300
Making a total of \$777,800

Road Taxes Should Maintain Roads!

It will be seen, therefore, that the amount the Government propose to spend is about \$55,000 less than the amount they estimate to get in from direct road taxes. I might, in addition, point out that the Hong Kong Tramway Company pay on an average about \$45,000 a year for the privilege of using the roads, and, in addition, have to maintain a portion of the road, averaging probably 15 feet in width, from Kennedy Town to Saukiwan. I estimate that the cash payments and the cost of the above maintenance must come to an average of \$100,000 a year. It would appear, therefore, that the Government are getting about \$150,000 a year more than they propose to spend on maintenance and new development. Now it seems to me that these direct taxes should be sufficient to maintain the roads, but that it is hardly reasonable that they should be so greatly in excess of the amount required to do so. As regards new roads, the development of them brings in so much revenue to the Government from the sale of Crown lands and later on, from assessment taxes when the properties have been developed, that I consider the cost should be met mainly out of general revenue.

However, I do not propose to press for any reduction in the direct road taxes, but I do again urge upon the Government the necessity for maintaining the standard of our roads, and in particular I would ask their serious consideration to the question of pressing on with the completion of the Shaukiwan Road at the earliest possible date. There is, of course, the question as to where the money is to come from. It is obvious, however, that the Government will in all probability have a substantial surplus at the end of next year. When making this statement I have in mind the fact that a fair portion of the Government expenditure is in sterling. I have no definite figures but I imagine that they must have something between £400,000 and £500,000 to pay in sterling. Now as they have budgeted for these payments at an exchange of 1/- it is quite obvious that, with the recent rise in exchange, that they will not have to pay out so many dollars to obtain the requisite amount of sterling. The saving might be anything between 1½ to 2 million dollars.

C.S. Salaries.

My colleague, the Hon. Mr. Gordon Mackie, has spoken on the subject of Government salaries, and in view of the very definite mandate which he received from the Committee of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce and the China Association, it is my duty as Chairman of these two bodies to support him. My colleague dealt so fully with the subject that he has left but little I can usefully add. I would like to point out, however, that since the present scale of salaries was recommended by the Salaries Commission there has been a very heavy fall in the retail as well as in the wholesale prices of all commodities as expressed in sterling, and it is only reasonable to argue that salaries should be reduced accordingly, seeing that these salaries are to be paid in the sterling equivalent in future or at any rate so long as exchange does not go below 1/-.

(Continued on Page 12.)



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THE TENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 24th OCTOBER, 1931, commencing at 2 p.m.
The First Race will be Run at 1.30 p.m.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Members are notified that they and their Ladies must wear their Badges prominently displayed.
No one without a Badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure.
Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 for Gentlemen and \$3.00 for Ladies (Both including Tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon introduction by a Member, such Member to be responsible for Payment of All Obit, etc.
Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will not be on sale at the Race Course.

Members can obtain, upon Application to the SECRETARY, Badges (limited to ONE) for the free Admission to the Members' Enclosure of Wives, Lady Relatives and Friends. Names must be stated when applying.
On No Protest will Children be permitted in either Enclosure during the Meeting.
Tickets are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered from the No. 1 Box by 5 p.m. on the 23rd OCTOBER. Telephone No. 21920.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

The Price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$2.00, including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Salers in Uniform, are admitted Half Price.

Bookmakers, Tip Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Precincts of the Happy Valley Jockey Club during the Race Meeting. Tickets will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,

Secretary.

Hong Kong, 16th Oct. 1931. [1948]

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PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 26th Day of OCTOBER, 1931, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Cheung Sha Wan, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Lease to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less the last three days thereof.

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2	Cheung Sha Wan.	As per plan.	10,800	143	16,200

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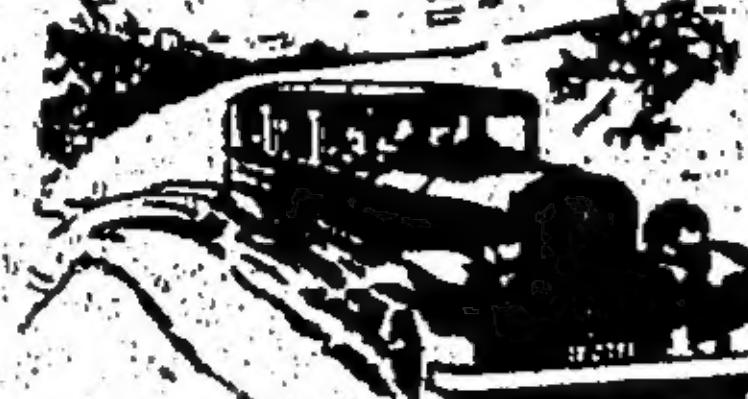
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HONG KONG, OCTOBER 23, 1931.

HALTING BETWEEN TWO OPINIONS.

It cannot be said that the speeches of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council were very helpful to the Government. The great issue before the Colony is whether a policy of drastic economy all round should be effected, or whether there should be a bold policy of development and progress. The Unofficials gave no clear lead in either direction. Like an ancient people on an historic occasion they "halted between two opinions," and there was no fiery Elijah (after the manner of Sir REGINALD STUBBS) to force the decision.

The Hon. Sir SHOU-SON CHOW was, it is true, uncompromisingly for economy. After remarking that a point had been reached where further taxation would injure trade, the Senior Unofficial Chinese Member vigorously attacked the proposal to revert to the payment of the Civil Servants at full sterling rates. Whether one agrees or disagrees with Sir SHOU-SON CHOW's policy, at least his speech had the merit of consistency. It was argued, in effect, that economy at the present time is essential. That many improvements which we should all like to see must wait for better times.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. BELZ was equally lucid on the opposite side. Economy on roads, he declared, was "penny wise and pound foolish." But if this be the case, how much more foolish would it be to economise on the police who protect our lives and property, and on the Health and Sanitary Services, that check the poisonous bacilli that are no respecters of persons, and would perhaps, even sooner bite a Legislative Councillor than a lean coolie breaking stones on Morrison Hill! Without minimising the importance of motor transport in this Colony, it is suggested that the preservation of life by keeping disease on this teeming island in check, has an even prior and predominant claim.

The Hon. Mr. GORDON MACKIE is all for economy—except in the not inconsiderable matter of the harbour and the long overdue work of dredging. Mr. MACKIE's warning cannot be disregarded. Hong

Kong is primarily a port! To ignore the vital needs of the shipping world would be madness. How many great ports have dried in the past through economy on proper dredging!

The Hon. Mr. W. E. L. SMYTHON is another ardent economist. But as an efficient business man he wants to see Government Servants pensioned off as early as fifty-five; as a representative of the British Community he would like British children in Kowloon to get a fair deal in the matter of their school; as a member of the Law Society he considers that the post of Assistant Attorney-General should not be held by a Cadet Officer, but, as at present, by an experienced advocate. So deep is Mr. SMYTHON's regard for efficiency that he would have a *liaison* officer between Canton and Hong Kong. True, he suggests an exchange of officers with the Consulate, but surely a big reason for having a well-staffed Consulate at Shamen is to keep Hong Kong in touch with Canton. How, it may be asked, would the Hong Kong Government employ a vice-consul from Canton, lent in exchange for one of our cadet officers?

The Hon. Mr. R. H. KOTTEWALL is another eager economist but grants to Chinese schools, and all services for the community, whose interests he so faithfully represents, must be maintained!

The Hon. Mr. J. P. BRAGA reiterated the obvious needs of Kowloon. We have had at Kowloon City a grim reminder of what economy on the police service may mean. It is absurd that the existence of a great suburb like Kowloon Tong should be practically ignored by the Government. Mr. BRAGA makes some suggestions for economies in the Government clerical staff, by replacing sterling paid stenographers (except where very confidential work is concerned) by locally engaged men and women. Mr. BRAGA's suggestions are sensible, but his economies would not cover the cost of his plans for Kowloon.

Unless Hong Kong, alone of all the cities in China, is to adopt a policy of retrogression, it is folly to concentrate upon this question of Civil Service Salaries. There is something to be said for and against the proposed cuts, and the protagonists are by no means dumb. But the proposed reductions will not pay for dredging the harbour, killing anopheles, plague rats and noxious germs, policing, lighting and educating in the modern manner. Our ancestors did not enjoy many of the amenities of Hong Kong of to-day, but they must have paid up liberally and cheerfully to make this place the trade emporium of South China and "the Pearl of the Orient." The bill for high standards of health and efficiency has to met, and if Hong Kong is to keep its place, the prospect of heavier taxation will have to faced.

TEETH AND DIET.

The Committee of the Medical Research Council upon Dental Diseases are engaged in preparing a report, the third of a series, on the part played by diet in the structure of human teeth and in the resistance they offer to disease. Their investigations have already achieved such striking results that an interim report has been issued. Groups of children were provided with varying additions to their standard diet over a period of two years, and the effect on their teeth of these variations in diet was recorded. It was found that the progress of caries in the permanent teeth was notably retarded in those children receiving an extra amount of fat-soluble vitamins as compared with those who received an extra amount of treacle and olive oil. This result was corroborated by other and similar experiments, and the Committee in their interim report remark that "the facts seem to warrant the conclusion that the incidence and rate of progress of caries in teeth, whether fully or nearly fully erupted, can be considerably retarded by the addition of fat-soluble vitamins to the normal diet." The possibility that the decay of teeth may be prevented by suitable dieting suggests that future generations may be spared a common and most unpleasant experience of our own. Indeed, the report holds out a hope even for ourselves. "Similar measures may increase the resistance to caries in teeth already formed." If this is so, though the dentist may be robbed of his occupation, mankind will be spared one of the most horrible consequences of a civilised life. One would consume any quantity of Vitamin D if it made unnecessary a visit to the dentist. The Committee upon Dental Research, are performing a great public service; and if their investigations, when completed, prove conclusively what now seems probable, they will have done what it is given to few to do—saved the human race from excruciating pain.

★ News and Views ★

Tale of the Day.

The motorist drove his baby car back to the works. "I want all the wheels taken off," he said, "and replaced by four big ones. I'm not going to have every Scythian that passes barking through my windows."

Red "Rain."

Red "rain," composed of particles of sand, fell at Bonetutti, near Sassari, Sardinia, for half an hour recently, covering the country side for a considerable area. The "rain" is believed to be due to a meteoric phenomenon.

Grotna Green Smiddy.

When the Grotna Green smiddy, famous for its marriages, was the subject of an appeal at Dumfries Valuation Appeal Court, it was stated that last year there were:—68,324 visitors, £1,724 revenue. The Court fixed the valuation at £500, instead of £38 as previously.

Still No Love.

"Two or three thousand million years ago... there were no signs of life, much less of love. There was only a fiery mass."—Sir Francis Younghusband.

Looking quite dispassionately at politics in England and other countries, it is easy to come to the conclusion that though there is plenty of life, two or three thousand million years have not produced the amount of love one might have anticipated.

The Dog and the Germ.

Dear Misk, what is this I read? A paragraph which is, indeed, Exceedingly distressing.

If what the doctor says be true, A full disease may lurk in you, Whom I have been caressing.

Yes, science now the fact reveals That even patting you at meals Is fraught with awful dangers. And, though the practice you may miss, I really feel that after this We ought to meet as strangers. Yet when the fact I emphasise, You look at me with puzzled eyes, Unconscious of offending. Being unlearned you cannot see That touching you may mean for me A sad and painful ending.

But none the less, should you affirm I might transfer to you a germ, Could I in reason doubt it? Well, well, perhaps upon the whole 'Twere best to carry on, dear soul, And just forget about it. TOUCHSTONE in the London Morning Post.

Safety First.

An amusing letter has been received by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Colonial Secretary, from Mr. John Wolstenholme, of Prince Rupert, British Columbia. The writer heads his letter, "Safety First Always," and goes on: "I have enclosed herewith a one-dollar bill, or 4s. in English currency. Kindly have the Postmaster-General make out a deposit book for me showing the said 4s. to my credit. Of course, if I make further entries or withdrawals I shall forward the book direct to the Postmaster-General in England."

Three Minutes of Din.

An extraordinary composition was heard—if the deafening sounds permitted hearing at all—at the Queen's Hall "Proms," recently. Its title is "The Factory—The Music of Machines," by Alexander Mosolov, a young Russian, and it is supposed to represent a factory at full pressure. It is a remarkable picture of a deafening din, and in order to emphasise the clamour, eight horn players stand up at one juncture so that the volume is still "more shattering." It is splendidly clever in its orchestration, but to call such stuff music is ridiculous. Fortunately, it only lasts some three minutes.

Mother of 16.

For her service to France "in rearing such a fine family," Madame Botthel, owner of a farm near Lijian, and the mother of 16 children, has been decorated with the Legion of Honour.

Royal Cyclists.

The Prince of Wales kept himself so fit by his early morning spin in the grounds of the Chateau Nalignon in the South of France during his recent holiday that his bicycle is being sent over to England for him. The news that "Uncle David" has started to cycle again gave joy to Princess Mary's two sons, who are both keen cyclists. Princess Elizabeth rides a tricycle.

Post Office Soap.

Another "class distinction" has gone in the Home Post Office. In future the same quality of soap will be issued to all grades of the service. By a decree of the Office of Works the same soap will be issued to the secretary of the Post Office as to the humblest postman or messenger. An exception has, however, been made in regard to those whose work is liable to render their hands grimy or oily. They must be content with a soap which is said to be more effective.

Alfonso's Secret Treasure Store.

When the Orient Palace in Madrid was taken over by the Republic after the departure of Alfonso, many valuable treasures and works of art disappeared. A clue supplied to the police led them to the discovery that a large number of packages had been taken to the Royal tapestry works during the first few days following the revolution. Thence an official had them removed to his country mansion at Cubas, a small village near Madrid, where he secretly stored the treasures for the ex-King. Police found there 288 packages containing pictures, tapestries, jewels and other valuables. They were immediately restored to the Orient Palace in several lorries.

"Great Stuff this Bass."

A railway agent in New York, who went deep sea fishing, suddenly missed his watch. A few moments later he caught a good-sized bass. He slit the fish open—and there was his watch, still ticking.

Testing An Usher.

Part of the Civil Service examination for assistant ushers in the Metropolitan Police "Courts" consists in a reading test. The last batch of candidates was asked to read the following illuminating paragraph: "The moral effects of being a car owner are, indeed, entirely good. The conversation of motorists has shown me, indeed, that car owning may have the very worst effect upon the character. To begin with, every car owner is a liar."

MINE HAULED UP BY TRAWLER.

MAN HURT BY EXPLOSION.

When the French steam trawler Chevrete, of Dieppe, was trawling three miles east of the Eddystone Light, off Plymouth, she hauled a mine on deck in the trawl. When the crew endeavoured to push it back into the sea, the mine exploded, and one seaman was severely injured in the chest and arms. He was taken to Plymouth and admitted to hospital where he was reported to be making progress.

★ Local Notes and Events ★

Two cases of typhoid fever were reported on Wednesday.

Owing to pressure on our space R. Abbit's Cricket Notes have been unavoidably held over till tomorrow.

An attractive programme has been arranged for the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps Promenade Concert which takes place this evening at the Kowloon Cricket Club.

The forthcoming wedding is announced between Staff Sergeant Sydney Henry Cheetham, B.A.O.C., and Miss Daisy Evelyn Walker, 2 Queen's Army Schoolmistress, who is travelling to Hong Kong on the T.S. Neauria.

Mr. A. F. Paul, of the Hong Kong Electric Company, has made a report to the effect that some person stole the sum of \$120 from his dressing table drawer sometime between last Friday and Wednesday.

The American Mail Line advise that the s.s. President Cleveland, which sailed from Seattle and Victoria via Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai, will arrive in Hong Kong tomorrow evening, and will sail from Hong Kong for Manila on Sunday at 6 p.m.

With regard to the admission of school groups to the China Exhibition at a reduced charge of 20 cents per head, applications have already been received totalling 1,200 children. As this is the maximum possible number that can be admitted at the special rate, no more applications can be considered.

We are informed by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., that Mr. Jubei Abo has been transferred to their Kobe office and Mr. Nobushiro Hirovaki has been appointed manager of the local office on October 20. Mr. Masuo Kawano, Mr. Tatsu Takahashi and Mr. Toshiro Hakase will continue to sign as assistant managers as before.

When charged before Mr. Schofield yesterday with the theft of eight packets of "Pirate" cigarettes from a stall in Queen's Road West, a Chinese youth pleaded guilty, stating he committed the crime because he had no money to buy food. The Magistrate bound the youth over in a personal bond of \$50 to be of good behaviour for a year, and that he be sent back to San Wei, the fare to be paid from the Poor Box.

A report has been made to the police by Mr. G. R. Gow, second officer of the s.s. Chin Hui, of the loss of a Colt revolver. Mr. Gow intimated that the weapon was handed to the Chinese quartermaster to clean on October 14 and two days later the quartermaster was dismissed at Swatow. He is suspected of having taken the revolver with him. The loss was not discovered until the ship's arms were checked on arrival in Hong Kong.

H.M.S. corvette Venus, Captain East, arrived here on Saturday from Kobe. Soon after arrival she saluted Admiral Ting, and the salute was returned from the Chinese gun-vessel Chao-ying.

In connection with the projected dock at Lap-yeu-wan, we understand that the scheme will be floated on the joint stock principle, the capital to be purely Chinese, and the company is to be called the Shun Lee. It seems that the project is to be pushed forward with all celerity, the plans being in course of preparation by a local engineer.

The following notification appears in the Gazette: "His Excellency Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., being expected here by the steamship Chinkiang about noon on Monday, the 24th inst., His Excellency the Administrator invites members of Council, Heads of Departments, Foreign Consuls, and the general community to be present at the Governor's Landing at Government Wharf. Hong Kong Daily Press, Oct. 23, 1931.

From the Files.

Looking Back 25 Years.

Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith goes on leave on the return of Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., to the Colony.

Although the salvage steamer Protector has been successful in her efforts to refloat the Heungshan, the vessel is blocked by rocks from getting into deep water. It is expected, however, that she will be got clear with the next high tide.

This evening at the Union Church Literary Club, Kennedy Road, Dr. Amos P. Wilder (Consul for America) will deliver a lecture on "David Henry Thoreau." The club is fortunate in securing Dr. Wilder's services, and it is hoped that a large number will be present.

On Tuesday night the usual "sing song" after dinner at the Volunteer Camp was replaced by a lantern lecture by the Rev. O. H. Hickling, descriptive of tours in Norway and Japan. Major Pritchard voiced the appreciation of the men at the close.

The men under canvas at Stonecutters have undoubtedly made progress in their self-imposed duties. The keenest rivalry prevails between the several half companies. Each will put forward its strongest gun crew for the gun competition on Sunday at the sports, and some smart work should be witnessed that afternoon. Hong Kong Daily Press, Oct. 23, 1931.

Looking Back 50 Years.

The British bark Velocity reports having left Hongkong on the 7th instant for Newchwang, and had a heavy gale east of Formosa, put back on account of copper starting from the bottom.

(Continued on previous column.)

"People Who Matter"

PEOPLE WHO

MATTER, to the advertiser are the people who can afford to buy his goods. Most of these people buy and read the

Hong Kong Daily Press.

"NOT THROUGH THE WOOD YET"

JAPANESE REPLY NOT CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY.

FINDING OF A FORMULA PROVING DIFFICULT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, October 22.

It is rumoured that the Japanese Reply to M. Briand's proposals on behalf of the Council are not altogether satisfactory, and the Committee of Five is now meeting at M. Briand's hotel to consider it. The reply arrived in the small hours of the morning and the staff of the delegation stayed up all night decoding it. The final form of the resolution which will be presented to the full sitting of the Council is proving difficult to find. Conversations were continued to a late hour last night, in which it is understood, the Secretary-General of the League participated. Various modifications are believed to have suggested.

PROBABLE POINTS.

The question debated was whether it would be advisable to introduce a clause by which China would be asked to admit the validity of existing treaties.

Though the resolution will record a promise, given by Japan to withdraw her troops to within the railway zone, and China's undertaking to ensure the safety of Japanese nationals, it also will stress the necessity of the cessation of anti-Japanese agitation and the resumption of direct Sino-Japanese negotiations.

Although the resolution will provide for an adjournment of the Council for three weeks, it is believed a proviso will be added to the effect that the Council still considers itself in permanent session in order that they could be resumed urgently, should the situation warrant.

A TENSE ATMOSPHERE.

There was excitement of fever heat here this morning, as it was felt some definite development must result in today's deliberations. It was decided at the last minute that the meeting of the Committee of Five should be held at the Secretariat, where it has now continued already for three quarters of an hour.

Mr. Yoshizawa has an appointment with M. Briand at 11.30 a.m. presumably to hand him officially the text of the Japanese Reply.

The Council considers the Japanese Reply is unsatisfactory. This fact transpired when the Committee broke up at 11.15 a.m. after sitting an hour and a quarter, and having decided that the public sitting of the Council should be held at 4 p.m., when the whole situation will be made public.

"A LITTLE REASSURING."

M. Briand, looking very grave, descended the stairs first and alone on the way to his hotel where he will receive Mr. Yoshizawa. He told Reuter, "We are not through the wood yet."

Other members of the Committee are equally preoccupied and the atmosphere is tense, almost to breaking point.

The Japanese Reply has created a most painful impression. There was a sudden, dramatic development in the situation as the result of Mr. Yoshizawa's visit to M. Briand, which lasted exactly twenty-five minutes.

On leaving Mr. Yoshizawa told Reuter that the reply from Tokyo was incomplete and in some sections of the communication had still not been received to night, therefore, consider it advisable to ask for an adjournment of this afternoon's public sitting. He returned to his hotel to consult his colleagues.

On arriving for an interview at 11.55 a.m. Mr. Yoshizawa told Reuter that the Japanese Reply was "a little reassuring."

JAPANESE PLANES DROP MORE BOMBS.

PEKING, October 22.

The Chinese Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway has wired the Vice-Commandant's Headquarters stating that Japanese aeroplanes dropped five bombs yesterday morning near Kwang-cheng-tze, near the Changchun Railway, but that no damage was done.

Another Chinese telegram to Headquarters states that Japanese aeroplanes dropped six bombs yesterday near Tashing, on the Toisan-Angangchi Railway but that the damage has not yet been ascertained.

MORE JAPANESE GUNS FOR MANCHURIA.

TOKYO, Oct. 22.

It is learned that the War Office has decided to despatch additional machine-guns and infantry guns to Manchuria for the purpose of increasing her defensive power, as the Government is averse to increasing the number of troops.

Chinese Becoming Impatient.

GENEVA, Oct. 21.

The Chinese delegation to the League Council are getting impatient at the prolonged delay in offering a solution to their grievances against Japan.

Dr. Alfred Sze, the principal Chinese representative, called upon M. Briand this afternoon to ascertain the position reached and to emphasize, that the Chinese are anxious for a speedy settlement.

Mr. Dr. Sze was able to get out of M. Briand, however, was a statement to the effect that it appears the Council are still awaiting the Japanese Government's reply.

The Chinese attitude is unchanged. Dr. Sze maintains the viewpoint of the Nanking Government that the Japanese must withdraw their troops to the railway zone and agree to pay an indemnity for Chinese losses as a result of the occupation, the amount of which shall be settled later, before commencing direct negotiations with Japan.

Council Weakening?

In the evening, it became apparent that a very serious view is taken regarding the present situation. League circles allege that the Council's special committee dealing with the Manchuria imbroglio is weakening in its treatment of the difficulty.

It is said that the committee is inclined to advise the Chinese to abandon their conditions for direct negotiations, namely, the previous withdrawal of the Japanese military forces and the presence of neutrals to supervise the evacuation.

The impression is that if the League Council is prepared to proceed on these lines, overriding the Chinese claims, they will seemingly, at any rate, leave the Japanese to treat with the Chinese Government under the pressure of military occupation.

This feeling has produced a most deplorable effect in League circles. It is feared that this policy, if persisted in, will have a most disastrous effect on the forthcoming disarmament conference and the League itself, which is faced with the most serious crisis it has ever experienced.

London View.

Contrasting with the pessimism prevailing at Geneva, Reuter was (Continued on next Column.)

UNIFICATION OF CHINA.

IMPORTANT PRIVATE MEETING.

(Pub. Tse Yut Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 22.

Considerable importance is attached to a private meeting between Mr. Hu Han-min and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, which was held last night at the former's residence. They had been bitter political enemies in the past few years, and it was the first time they had met to exchange views on China's internal and external problems.

Meanwhile, other Canton delegates conferred with the Nanking leaders. Subsequently the Canton delegation issued a communique which reiterated their sincere hope for internal peace and unification in order to present a united front to outside invasion.

It is reliably learned that as a result of the Hu-Wang meeting last night, an arrangement has been reached that, as a first step towards effecting unification, an emergency committee on diplomatic problems be formed immediately.

As regards party and political problems, according to Mr. Wang's statement, no decision will be made until he meets Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, who is expected to arrive in Shanghai to-day.

Satisfactory Meeting.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 22.

Chiang Kai-shek, Hu Han-min, Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo, Li Tsun-hsin, Li Shih-tseng, Tse Yuen-pei, C. C. Wu, Eugene Chen, Yu Yu-jen, Chen Ming-shan, Chang Ching-kiang, Li Wen-fan, Chen Pu-lei and Chow Lu (Western Hills' clique) conferred for two hours this afternoon at Mr. Sun Fo's residence, in Rue Modiere.

It is stated the conversations were satisfactory.

Information this evening that a more optimistic view prevails at the Japanese Embassy in London in regard to the Sino-Japanese dispute.

It was said that there seems to be every sign of a settlement as both sides appear to have made up their minds to bring about an arrangement. Everyone, it was added, seems to be doing his best with this object in view.

Meeting of Big Five.

At a momentous meeting of the Committee of Five (Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Spain) which lasted an hour and a half, it was decided to hold a public meeting of the Council to-morrow, at which it is believed a resolution will be submitted, which will not take the form which it was thought possible when the Council met a week ago.

It is said that the resolution to be submitted at to-morrow's meeting will merely urge Japan and China to find a mutual settlement of their difficulties within a period which will most probably, be indicated by some date set for the next meeting of the Council, which, it is understood, will be about the middle of November.

Chinese Fears.

Chinese quarters are very much concerned at the possibility that the Committee will recommend the Council to adjourn further, without having accomplished anything more than the virtual repetition of the September decision. Then it was urged upon Japan to withdraw her troops by October 24. And, of course, her troops were not withdrawn and no effort was made to negotiate with China.

Japan's Reply Awaited.

Despite the decisions taken to-night by the Committee of Five—which have caused so much adverse comment—it appears that everything to a certain extent will be subordinated to the Japanese Reply, which has not yet been received.

The tone of the Reply will directly influence the wording of the resolution to be submitted to the Council.

The impression in French circles late to-night was more favourable than it was earlier on. The Japanese Reply which M. Briand confidently hopes will be satisfactory is expected by to-morrow at latest.

The Committee of Five will sit again to consider the Reply (if received) at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow morning before submitting a resolution to the public meeting of the Council.

Young Marshal Not Wanted.

PEKING, Oct. 21.

Four hundred and seventeen cases of household furniture and personal effects belonging to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and his family, have arrived at Tientsin from Dairen.

The articles are alleged to have been sent without the authorization of the Young Marshal and it is suggested that the Japanese may have ordered their despatch to indicate their desire that he should remain away from Manchuria.

Officials here declare that Chang Hsueh-liang intends to return to Mukden as soon as the status quo has been restored, despite the alleged feeling against his return.

PACIFIC COUNCIL CONFERENCE.

EUGENE CHEN APPOINTED CHINA'S DELEGATE.

[CENTRAL PRESS.]

CANTON, Oct. 22.

An extraordinary session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee to-day formally appointed Mr. Eugene Chen as a delegate to the Shanghai Peace Parley. Mr. Chen will take a leading part in discussing Chinese foreign, particularly Manchuria, affairs.

FUNERAL OF LATE MR. T. A. EDISON.

LAIN TO REST UNDER FAVOURITE TREE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WEST ORANGE, New Jersey, Oct. 22.

Thousands of silent mourners lining the streets saw the passage of the funeral cortege of the late Mr. T. A. Edison, including Mrs. Hoover and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford, to the Rosedale Cemetery, where the remains were enclosed in a bronze coffin and buried beneath the giant gnarled oak, his favourite tree.

All lights throughout the country were extinguished for one minute at 10 p.m. yesterday as a tribute to his memory.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EGYPTIAN PROPOSAL REJECTED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

The Government have rejected the proposal of the Egyptian Government for an international cotton conference.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.08 p.m., stated:—The typhoon is less than 300 miles N. of Yap, moving N.W. The anti-cyclone is central to the north of Korea.

Local Forecast—N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following typhoon warnings have been received by the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory: Manila, Oct. 22, 9.55 a.m.—Typhoon in about 130deg. Long. E. and 12deg. Lat. N., moving N.W. Manila, Oct. 22, 3.35 p.m.—Typhoon in about 130deg. Long. E. and 13deg. Lat. N., moving N.W.

DISTURBANCES IN CYPRUS.

GOVERNOR WIRES TO MALTA FOR ASSISTANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MALTA, Oct. 22.

The Governor of Cyprus, it is understood, has wired the Governor of Malta asking for Naval assistance, owing to disturbances which broke out in the island to-day.

Communications regarding military assistance have, passed between Cyprus and Egyptian authorities.

WORLD DEPRESSION REMEDY.

MUSSOLINI WORKS OUT COMPLETE PROGRAMME.

Rome, Oct. 12.—That Signor

Mussolini has worked out a complete programme for a solution of the world's political and economic difficulties is indicated by the Italian Press in commenting on the forthcoming journey to the United States of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Grandi, who, it is indicated, will submit that programme to President Hoover. Nothing official is known regarding the fundamental principles of the programme, but it is believed that it will therein plead for the cancellation of reparations and war debts and that this question be coupled with next year's Disarmament Conference.

"DELIBERATE LYING" ACCUSATION.

ELECTION CAMPAIGNERS BECOME PERSONAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The minutes of no British Cabinet meeting have ever been so fully revealed as those of the Labour Government at the final session immediately preceding resignation, thanks to the campaign of vituperation now proceeding between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. J. H. Thomas and their former Ministerial colleagues.

Mr. William Graham, who was President of the Board of Trade in the Labour Administration, in a broadcast speech last night, three times charged the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer with "deliberate lying."

Mr. Snowden to-night, in a statement to the Press, trounces Mr. Graham for "several grossly inaccurate statements."

Meanwhile, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has done his best to heal the rift which threatened in the National Government lute in consequence of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's remarkable Protection speech at Birmingham.

The Prime Minister is now making a short tour outside his own constituency. Yesterday he spoke in support of his son, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the National Labour candidate for Basethwaite, and to-morrow he will speak in Derby for Mr. J. H. Thomas. He is saving time by flying whenever the weather conditions permit.

National, Not Party, Politics.

Interviewed to-day the Premier referring to the issues raised in course of the Chamberlain campaign, other than those laid down in his manifesto, said:—

"I want to make it quite clear that the appeal which is being made is for a National Government and whatever the predominant political party in that National Government may be, it still remains National and not party, and no party will have the right to forget its origin and the appeal upon which it was elected, and to turn round in the House of Commons and say—whether Labour or Liberal or Conservative—we are going to pursue our own policy, irrespective of the colleagues with whose co-operation the election was fought on National issues."

"I believe in the honour of my colleagues of all parties," added Mr. MacDonald, "until the crisis is settled they will not turn a National majority into a party one."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's rejoinder followed also upon allegations from numerous Free Trade platforms that the Conservatives are harbouring dark designs to secure an independent majority through the Nationalist label, and then oust their Liberal and Labour associates in order to introduce full-blooded Protection.

The Prime Minister said that the action of the Labour opposition and the most unfortunate intervention of Mr. Lloyd George had brought such a possibility nearer than would otherwise have been the case, but when Mr. Baldwin told him that they were going to work out a "gentlemen's agreement" he was willing to take Mr. Baldwin's word.

SURPRISE AND GRATIFICATION.

BANK OF ENGLAND PAYS OFF \$100,000,000.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Oct. 22.

Surprise and gratification is expressed at the indication in a Federal Reserve bulletin stating that the Bank of England has paid off a \$100,000,000 of the \$125,000,000 credit obtained from the Federal Reserve Banks in August. It had been a foregone conclusion that the loan would be "frozen" for some time to come.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKETERS.

START PLAY IN AUSTRALIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Perth, Oct. 22.

The South African cricketers started their Australian tour with a three-day match against Western Australia. At the close of play South Africa had scored 273 for 6 wickets.

M. LAVAL ARRIVES AT NEW YORK.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS EXPECTED TO TAKE PLACE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Oct. 22.

Shrieking sirens, a salute of nineteen guns and cheers by New York residents greeted M. Laval when he landed by tug with his daughter, Josette, at 9.15 a.m. from the s.s. Ile de France, which anchored at the quarantine station at 4.15 a.m. M. Laval is only spending a few hours in New York, in the course of which he is being given an official reception and is then taking train to Washington for another series of "checkers" talks about the world's economic problems with President Hoover; notably, gold, war debts' burden and armaments.

M. Laval is spending the weekend at Mr. Stimson's country house and will leave for France on Oct. 24.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

The possibility that results of immense importance to the sponsors of measures to bring an end to the world economic crisis will emerge from the forthcoming conversations between President Hoover and M. Pierre Laval, Premier of France, is the subject of considerable comment here.

M. Laval arrives in New York to-night and will proceed almost immediately to Washington. It was declared by official circles to the Associated Press to-day that the United States does not consider itself able to make promises regarding the security of France or any other European nation.

It is believed that the sole basis of the discussions between President Hoover and M. Laval will be world economic restoration. It is stated that France and the United States, as holders of two-thirds of the world's monetary gold stocks, have positions of special responsibility and the leaders meeting in Washington are expected to give this full weight in the discussions.

The revision of war debts and reparations are bound to come into the forefront and also the question of the burden of armaments.

Le Temps, the famous Paris journal, declares in a leading article to-day that Franco-American co-operation in political, financial and economic domains remains entirely open.

FLIGHT ACROSS AFRICA.

FOUR BRITISH PLANES ON LONG JOURNEY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Oct. 21.

Four British day-bombers, which left Cairo last week on a 11,000-mile service cruise across Equatorial Africa, left Gambia this morning for Fort Lamy.

The route involves a flight over great tracks of little-known ground and is 4,000 miles longer than the distance covered in the Siddhar Tour last year.

The Westernmost point will be Bathurst, Gambia, and on the way aeroplanes will fly across Nigeria to Ashanti and the Gold Coast, back inland to Bamako in French Sudan and over French Guinea to Sierra Leone.

Squadron Leader Vincent commands the flights.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

FURTHER ADVANCE PROBABLE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Oct. 21.

Good progress is being made in completing the work of the Indian Round-Table Conference and a further advance will probably be marked to-morrow when a statement on Federal Finance will be made by Lord Peel in Federal Structure Committee.

The discussion on the Indian Federal Court is meanwhile continuing, and speeches on the various aspects of its proposed functions and composition were again made to-day.

On the conclusion of the general discussion next week, Lord Sankey, the Chairman of the Committee, will present a report on the committee's work regarding the Legislatures, Federal Finance and the Federal Court, and this report, after further examination by the committee, will form the basis of the final report to the Plenary Session of the Conference.

Other subjects, which have no direct relation to the minorities' questions are awaiting consideration by the committee during the interval while the Sankey report is being prepared.

IMPERIAL CURRENCY ADVOCATED.

BRITISH EXPERT'S SUGGESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Imperial currency idea received the support of Sir Basil Blackett, in the course of an address at a meeting of the London Rotary Club.

Sir Basil, who is an expert on currency, having served on numerous Mission, doubted the desirability of Britain regaining the gold standard unless until the international conditions that played havoc with the working thereof have been overcome.

If, by sacrificing stability of exchange, Britain can be made master of its own economic destiny, it would be worth considering a managed sterling currency, and also an Imperial currency, which, once successfully established, would soon attract countries outside the Empire.

The plan would, moreover, probably point the way to the re-establishment of a true international currency, serving the twin purposes of stable exchanges and stable prices.

SOLOMAN ISLANDS 'QUAKE'.

ESTIMATE OF FIFTY LIVES LOST.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Oct. 21.

The Colonial Office announces that a severe earthquake occurred on October 4, with loss of life estimated at fifty.

The Colonial Secretary has sent a message of sympathy.

5% FREE OF INCOME TAX



BUYS YOUR OWN HOME

A SAFE INVESTMENT

Money invested earns a regular dividend of 5% Free of Tax.

It is absolutely secure and always available to be paid out in full on demand.

No risk of a Falling Dollar.

Have your own HOME ready before you retire.

Established over 60 years.
Capital over £1,000,000.

THE MAGNET BUILDING SOCIETY,
81-83, HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W.2.
Pamphlets from the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS Office.

BUDGET DEBATE

(Continued from Page 9.)

THE HON. MR. W. E. L. SHENTON.

PLEA FOR HIGH EFFICIENCY ALL ROUND.

Your Excellency.—We have again arrived at that period of the year when it is customary to bring the past under review, and make our calculations for the future. It is the occasion when the Unofficials of Your Excellency's Legislative Council are given an almost unfettered opportunity, of a roving criticism over the past and the future—in fact I believe one of Your Excellency's predecessors once described it, as the "Unofficials' half-holiday." Personally I have always regarded it as an occasion, when a mass of mathematical calculations in the shape of the Estimates, and a series of highly technical departmental reports, are placed in our hands with the intention, that we should travel through their intricate and varied ramifications, with the object of gaining some intelligent knowledge, of how the public revenue of this Colony has been spent, and the manner in which it is proposed it should be allocated in the coming year.

Our senior member has already expressed our appreciation of the clarity with which the Estimates and accompanying memoranda have been presented this year, and it is unnecessary for me to add anything to his eulogy. I should nevertheless like to commiserate with the Honourable the Director of Public Works, inasmuch as I find on perusing his "Notes on Estimates," that so many of his most cherished toys have been taken from his shop window, and placed on the obscure shelves of the future, but I nevertheless appreciate his very real desire to economise, as shown by the substantial pruning down of his Estimates, and the savings appearing in his report, some of which, however, I find it difficult to agree with. I sincerely hope the economies in road maintenance are not too drastic, and there are some other items with which I will deal later where I should like to have seen, either some provision made, or larger allocations.

Our system is not without its difficulties for the Unofficials, a mass of detail is placed before us, and out of this mass of figures we are expected to follow the Government's financial commitments for the coming year. For some weeks before the Estimates are presented, a Government Committee, on which the Unofficials are not represented, sit in judgment on the financial requests of the various Government departments, we are unaware of the arguments brought forward for this or that item of expenditure, but eventually the decisions of this Committee are brought before us in the form of the Estimates. It has been found desirable to appoint a small committee of two Officials and two Unofficials to assist the Honourable the Harbour Master with his requirements, and I have little doubt that other departments of the Government might benefit by unofficial assistance on a similar basis. I should like to be assured, that the items 21 to 28, and the new furnace and combustion chamber to Police Launch No. 5, also the new launch for the Sanitary Department, appearing on page 28 of the Estimates, have been approved by this Committee.

Unofficials and the Estimates Committee.

I have often wondered whether it would be practicable for one of the Unofficials to sit with the Government Estimates Committee, there are eight of us and the work could be judiciously distributed. It certainly would be of substantial assistance, in considering the Estimates, if we were aware of the arguments and reasons put forward by the various departments, in justification of their applications. I will not deal with the question of sterling salaries, as this matter is in the hands of my Honourable Colleagues who represent the General Chamber of Commerce, but if the Colony is to be called upon to implement the Salaries Commission, then obviously the Colony is entitled to demand a state of high efficiency. I should like to draw Your Excellency's attention to Ordinance No. 3 of 1869, Section 2, under which Your Excellency in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State, can dispense with the services of any Government servant, at any time after he has attained the age of 60. Now by the time this age is reached, at least 30 years' service has been given—in most cases entirely in this

Colony—I venture to suggest that by this time has arrived, except in exceptional cases, for retirement on pension. Besides keeping the service in a state of high efficiency, it insures a continual stream of younger men into the responsible positions, instead of as often happens, responsibility does not come, until the recipient is already too far advanced into the groove of his predecessor. I as a member of this Council hope that this ancient Ordinance of the Colony is being adhered to and that each Government servant, as and when the age of 60 years is attained, has his dossier brought before Your Excellency in Executive Council for consideration.

Bound up with the question of the standard of high efficiency, is the question of interchangeability of officers with other Colonies. This is a matter which has received the strong recommendation of a Royal Commission known as the Warren Fisher Report. One cannot help thinking that the Colony is benefiting by the following of this policy in the past, and I personally hope that it will receive a greater stimulus in the future, it is, however, necessary that a change of posts should not work financially to the detriment of either transferee.

Liaison Officer With Canton.

This leads me on to the question, of whether it is not desirable to have a liaison officer or officers between Hong Kong and Canton, this Colony's interests are inextricably bound up with those of Canton, and an interchange of officers between this Government and His Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton, should have beneficial results.

I note from the speech of the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, that it is anticipated that there will be a qualified Cadet Officer, available for the post of Assistant Attorney-General in the Spring of next year. The Incorporated Law Society of Hong Kong view with apprehension the holding of any of the legal positions in this Colony by persons who have not been in active legal practice, and I desire to express the views of the Society to Your Excellency.

Before dealing with the Estimates in detail there are certain matters arising on the Reports to which I should like to draw attention.

In the Police Report we find an extraordinary increase in the value of property stolen, mostly connected with persons placed in a position of trust—a very disconcerting development.

Technical Head of Sanitary Board Needed.

With the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services we have the voice calling in the wilderness, "Why is the Chairman of the Sanitary Board a Cadet?" My personal view is that this position ought to be occupied by a person possessing technical knowledge. I fail to believe that a specialist possessing ordinary intelligence cannot adapt himself to the susceptibilities of the Chinese—when all said and done, times are changing rapidly, Chinese are demanding in their ordinary daily life, conditions of living in conformity with modern ideas of sanitation—Nanking is demanding the assistance of the world's experts in her public health work, and I refuse to believe that the Chinese of this Colony do not wish for similar facilities.

Again we have the insistent demand for special facilities for the cure of tuberculosis, and I hope I am not disclosing anything that is confidential when I say, that the Committee which sat to advise on the site for the new Government Civil Hospital, asked that special provision should be made to deal with this all prevalent disease.

The promised Report of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services has long been waited for—some day I presume we shall receive it—it may of course be, we shall find that in our present financial position we cannot afford it, but at least we shall know the worst.

The absence of plague is reassuring. The Auditor's Report has already been referred to. It is, however, impossible for me to pass it over, without mentioning the Charter Collection of Pictures—a generous gift of great historical interest to this Colony. This matter was dealt with by me in the Legislative Council on the 20th December, 1927, when the then Honourable Colonial Secretary gave, in answer to questions put by me, a most emphatic undertaking for safe custody and preservation. I sincerely hope that every effort is being made, to get back any missing pictures from those who have purchased them.

The Estimates.

Turning now to the Estimates, on page 1 there is a statement of Revenue for the past ten years. In item 3 Licences and Internal Revenue, etc., is included the revenue derived from the Assessment Tax. The Honourable the Colonial Treasurer has courteously supplied me with the figures for the past ten years. In 1921 the rates collected amounted to \$2,339,638, and for the year 1930 \$4,208,277. With the amount of new building that has taken place in the past ten years, and the considerable rise in the value of property, I expected to find a bigger increase. I hope the Assessors have been assiduous in their duties and that the returns reflect the correct rateable value of property in this Colony.

I am glad to see that the New Female Gaol has at last become a reality. It is difficult to understand how conditions have been allowed to remain as they have been, for so many years—conditions which I can only describe as disgraceful.

It is also pleasing to learn that a real start is going to be made with the New Gaol, when it will be possible to carry on our prison administration on modern lines. I hope it will be pressed on with much the new building is completed. My sympathies will always be with the Superintendent of Prisons and his Staff in any troubles that may occur.

I am sure we shall all desire to meet the Superintendent of Prisons with the Public Works Committee on his return from the voyage of discovery to Malaya and Shanghai.

I notice on page 46 item 90 of the Estimates, that there is a proposed saving in the secret service vote. I hope the amount asked for is sufficient, because I consider that in the difficult times through which we are passing the secret service plays an important part.

The Hospital Authorities have an urgent claim on us, as early start must be made with the New Government Civil Hospital, a matter in which we have long neglected our duty.

The fact that a sum of \$50,000 is to be allocated to the first section of the new 100 ft. road between Causeway Bay and Ming Yuen Gardens, is a matter for congratulation. Our short sighted policy in this respect has held up the development of property right through Shaukiwan, and the Government has lost much revenue thereby. I should like to see an even greater allocation.

Education.

I will now speak on the Education side of the Estimates.

I am glad to find that we are able to continue our grant in aid of \$350,000 to the University of Hong Kong. I venture to suggest, that there is no way of giving to the Chinese what we believe to be best in our civilization, than through our University and our Schools, especially in Hong Kong where the student is able to study the Sciences of the West in his Eastern Setting. I cannot do better than refer Your Excellency to the Report of the Economic Mission which on pages 104 to 107 and 126, deal with the cultural relations with China—this all important subject, but I would add this, that in my opinion Hong Kong is doing her duty in this respect, and that it is up to the Home Authorities and public associations there, to make substantial contributions, as they stand to benefit greatly by the work of our University and our Schools.

I venture to suggest that the good work of our University has not yet been sufficiently recognised in Hong Kong. As I am sure, this University is for the Boker Indemnity contribution, but it should not stop there, because there are many other sources from which the University might reasonably expect assistance.

Plea for Kowloon British School.

I should like to have seen more than the sum of \$50,000 provided for the Kowloon British School. This institution carries on under great difficulties—it is an absolute necessity, and a new and adequate building is badly needed. It enters for a section of the community which has a real and just claim on our funds and one which we should not overlook.

I see that the Honourable the Colonial Secretary refers to the good work done by the grant in aid schools and the desire of the Government to increase the present grant. The Diocesan Boys' School is one of them and naturally was happy in the idea that they would benefit from the Government's munificence—unfortunately the scheme as promulgated benefits them only to the extent of \$200 which I am sure was not intended by the Government.

In conclusion, may I wish Your Excellency every good wish for the coming financial year and express the hope that it may be a successful one and that at the end of the year we may find ourselves with substantial and satisfactory cash balances.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S REPLY.

GOVERNMENT & MERCANTILE SALARIES.

The Colonial Secretary said—Sir.—In reply to the criticisms of my Unofficial friends I should like first of all to thank them for their appreciation of the efforts which have been made to present them with the fullest possible information in the most readily accessible form, and for their general approval of the methods adopted to raise the additional revenue which they agree is necessary in order to balance the Budget.

The main criticism of the Budget is concerned with the question of the payment of sterling salaries at current rates of exchange, a subject with which Your Excellency proposes to deal. Apart from that, the speeches of my Unofficial friends may be said to confine themselves for the most part to matters of detail, which disclose a close scrutiny of our proposals and a sincere regret, which the Government shares, at seeing so many desirable works postponed to a future date. Leaving in Your Excellency's hands some of the most important items I shall now endeavour to the best of my ability to answer the various questions raised.

The Roads.

Taking first the speech of the Honourable the Senior Member, attention is drawn to the danger of regarding petrol as a luxury. The Government does not so regard it and is not unmindful of the necessity for cheap transport. It does not, however, consider that the petrol tax has been unduly raised or that the cost of transport will be seriously affected thereby. The Hon. Member and some of his colleagues have referred to the amounts provided for roads. The excellence of the Colony's roads is remarkable and we hope that it will still be possible to maintain a high standard with the funds provided. The suggestion that a road fund be created, which I read into the Honourable the Senior Member's speech, is open to serious objections as all must know who have followed the history of the road fund in England.

Bearing in mind that Your Excellency will deal more particularly with the question of Civil Service salaries which forms so large a part of the speeches of the Senior Unofficial Member and of the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, I shall confine myself to remarking that my references to business firms were based on the only information then available to the Government and the information was derived from entirely reliable sources. I was particularly careful to qualify my remarks by the words "so far as the Government is aware."

It must not be forgotten that business firms do not publish annual estimates and Blue Books with details of the emoluments of all their employees, and the Government is for the most part dependent for its information on such details as the firm may choose to communicate. Business firms can hardly have been unaware that the Government would have welcomed information on any recent changes in the emoluments and methods of payments of their employees.

I would refer to only one other point on this subject. My honourable friend, Mr. Mackie, quotes the Treasurer as saying that payment of salaries at current rates will cause an additional tax on the revenues of the Colony of approximately one million dollars next year—additional, that is, over paying half at 1/6d. and half at current rate. But that figure will only apply if the average rate for the year is 1/1, or under was. The figure must be judged proportionately as the dollar rises.

Retrenchment Report.

Reverting, Sir, to the speech of the Honourable the Senior Member I share his regret that it has not been possible to publish the Retrenchment Report in time for his debate. The Government will give full consideration to his request that a statement of savings should accompany the Report.

The only question raised on the revenue side of the Budget is on certain items of Harbour Office Revenue. The estimates for 1931 were based on certain increases in the charges made, and there was a small over-estimate of the effect on these fees in the matter of Light Dues and Buoy Rent. The larger over-estimate in the item "Engagement and Discharge of Men" is due to the fact that a full year's increase was allowed for, whereas the revision of the charges did not take effect till the 1st of August, 1931. Even so there was a considerable over-estimate. Allowance was in fact made for an estimated reduction in the amount of shipping using the port in 1931 and a further reduction may be expected in 1932 unless conditions in the shipping world improve.

The Government takes note of the wishes of Unofficial Members regarding the Cadet Service, the Senior Clerical and Accounting Staff and the Treasury and will give due weight to their recommendations.

The Government will, as desired, refer to the Special Committee of the adequacy of the Government launches the question of proceeding with the expenditure provided in the estimates for new launches and special repairs to launches. The increase in the estimate for fuel for the Harbour Department is due to increased costs. The Railway, which uses a different type of coal from that used in launches, is also paying more per ton for its coal but has been able to secure a fuel of better quality with which it hopes to be able to maintain its services without increased cost.

Marine Surveyors.

As regards the sum provided for the training of one Government Marine Surveyor the Government can only say that this system is forced on it by the fact that trained officers cannot be obtained in any cheaper way.

The preparation of a new Public Health and Buildings Ordinance is already in hand and will be pushed on with all possible speed. "Fire Regulations" regarding certain types of buildings have already been issued. The possibility of a further codification of "Fire Regulations" will be considered.

The Government shares the desire of my Honourable friends to see greater provision made for anti-tuberculosis work and the matter will not be forgotten when funds are available, but I need hardly remind Honourable Members that it will mean an increase in Personal Emoluments.

The Government associates itself with the Unofficial friends in their appreciation of the work of the St. John Ambulance Association and of the New Territories Medical Benevolent Society. The Honourable Mr. Bragg suggests that a special grant be made to the Medical Benevolent Society. Full consideration will be given to any application which this Society may make for assistance.

Railway Estimates.

Reference is made to the Railway estimates in the speeches of the Senior Unofficial Member and of the Honourable Mr. Bragg. The point raised here for the most part already been carefully considered by the Railway Department. Steel has not been adopted for rebuilding the body work of old coaches on account of expenses and of the waste of much material which can be rebuilt into wooden coaches, but could not be utilized if they were rebuilt of steel. The Honourable Mr. Bragg's suggestions of last year were acted upon. The design of the coaches has been improved and they are built on tender. The Government is advised that it is more economical in the long run for the extensive repairs now required to certain locomotive boilers to be done by the expert locomotive builders in England who have the exact machinery required. The question of whether a cheaper form of railway fencing could be adopted with advantage was referred to the Manager of the Railway who informs me that there is no cheaper form of fence which would be likely to prove satisfactory.

The New Gaol.

As regards the new Gaol the Superintendent is to be housed closer to the Gaol and the question of moving the Police Training School to the same locality is already under consideration.

No representations have so far reached the Government regarding the notice calling for tenders for the passenger and vehicles ferry. Any representations which may be received will be given full consideration.

The question of converting the 6 per cent. loan has already received consideration, but no action is possible before the latter part of next year.

The Honourable Member who represents the Chamber of Commerce as indeed has my honourable friend, Mr. Paterson, has restricted himself to two aspects of the Budget—Salaries and Harbour Dredging. I have already referred briefly to the salaries question and as I understand Your Excellency will also deal with the dredging of the harbour, it is only necessary for me to say in fairness to the Government, that the Wharf Company entered upon their project for a new wharf with full knowledge of the depth of water available and after a warning from the Government that it could not promise to undertake special dredging to provide access to that particular wharf for specially large vessels. The whole question will be reviewed when adequate data are available from the harbour survey. It is hoped that sufficient data will be available at an early date.

The Government, Sir, welcomes the suggestions of my Honourable friend the second Chinese Member for improving the form of the Estimates. As always aiming at such improvements and while I do not go so far as to say that we can adopt every one of his suggestions we can certainly go some way towards meeting his wishes. I do not personally agree with him in his objection to what he had termed "omnibus heads." The advantages to be gained by a revision to the old system seem to me to be outweighed by the increase of clerical work involved.

The Government will give serious consideration to the Honourable Member's suggestion that a Committee be appointed to consider the general Education policy of the Government.

Local Recruitment of Civil Servants.

Turning to the comments of my Honourable friend Mr. Bragg, in so far as I have not already dealt with them, I find that the first part of his speech deals largely with the vexed question of local recruitment. As Your Excellency is only too well aware the subject is one to which much time and thought have been given. The Government is in entire sympathy with the desire for the larger employment of local personnel. The matter is, however, one of considerable difficulty but I need not enlarge upon it as I understand Your Excellency proposes to refer to it at a later stage in our proceedings.

I should, however, perhaps correct the misunderstanding which might result from the Honourable Member's remarks when he spoke of the increase of junior clerical service of 46 posts. As the footnote shows, this is due to a transfer from the Statistical Department. There is actually a net decrease in 11 posts as I have pointed out in my speech.

My Honourable friend has favoured us with a long list of the pressing needs of Kowloon. A new Post Office and better postal facilities, improved police protection, additional typhoon signals, new fire appliances, a car park at Yau-mai, increase staff and accommodation at Kowloon Hospital and additional bathing facilities. I think that without exception these matters have all been before the Government in the recent past and several have actually been considered in connection with the present estimates and have only been omitted for lack of funds. They will be reconsidered as funds become available.

I regret that the Honourable Member does not see eye to eye with the Government on the subject of public lighting. There are certain roads on which the Government considers there has been extravagance in lighting and it proposes to take action to correct it. The Honourable Member's view shows how difficult it is to obtain unanimity in matters of retrenchment.

Land Sales.

The Government takes note of the Honourable Member's view regarding revenue from land sales and will consider his proposals when next year's estimates are being prepared, but I am afraid his suggestions for preferential tariffs for Hong Kong products is impracticable unless he is prepared to see a general customs tariff for Hong Kong by which reciprocity can be given. I doubt if he is prepared to travel so far from the traditional free trade policy of the Colony.

I am sure my Honourable friend the Director of Public Works will do his best to improve any corners on the 'Taipo Road' which are obscured by brushwood, but I cannot offer any hope that the Honourable Member can look forward to an early commencement of the Sai Kung Road. I do not think that the motorist can complain that he does not get a fair deal as regards roads in this Colony and the Sai Kung Road must wait till we can recommence development on a more extended scale.

It has not been customary to publish the names of all Committees of Enquiry in the Gazette. The Government does, however, as a general rule make known the appointment of any Committees of public interest.

The question of publishing lists of tenders and their tenders has been fully discussed and it is held to be contrary to the public interest to publish more than the names of the successful tenderer.

The Government greatly appreciates the continued interest of my Honourable friend the third Chinese Member in all matters affecting the poorer classes of the community and particularly in the affairs of the New Territories and in Education.

This interest is reflected in his remarks this afternoon. The Government will certainly look further into the question of facilities for the transport and marketing of New Territories products, and if it appears that a Committee is likely to be useful will readily appoint one. It would, however, prefer to explore the position further before coming to a decision on this point.

Education Statistics.

The Honourable Member will, I am sure, appreciate the fact that I cannot supply him this afternoon with the Education statistics for which he asks. They will, however, be prepared and sent to him. The question of how far the Government should provide Secondary Education is as the Honourable Member points out a controversial one. The Government has attempted to steer a middle course and while supporting private schools, has in its own comparatively few schools, endeavoured to achieve a high standard of Education. It fully recognizes the admirable work done in the aided schools.

My Honourable friend, Mr. Ball, confines his attention for the most part to roads, and some of his remarks are dealt with in my replies to other members. He refers particularly to the Shaukiwan Road. The Government is anxious to see the uncompleted part of this road pressed to a conclusion. There is, however, much preliminary work and much rock cutting involved before rapid progress will be possible. Should the finances of the Colony improve the Government hopes to be able to allot further funds for this work at a later period of the year. With regard to my Honourable friend's comparison of the revenue from certain taxes with the expenditure on roads I should perhaps point out that he has omitted to deduct from the revenue the amount due for military contribution a matter of nearly \$167,000.

I pass, Sir, to the speech of our absent friend the Honourable the Member, European Member, whose remarks, as is only to be expected from one so keenly interested in public affairs, range over a wide field. His suggestion that an Unofficial Member should be present at the preliminary discussions on the Budget is in the opinion of the Government neither practicable nor necessary.

Full Responsibility.

The Government must take the responsibility of presenting the Budget as a whole. It endeavours to afford full information to Unofficial Members when the Budget is presented and is ready at all times to supplement that information to the best of its power, should there be any points on which Unofficial members may desire more detailed knowledge.

The question of the age of retirement to which my Honourable friend refers is already under reference to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Interchangeability of officers in the Colonial Service is a matter which is receiving much attention at home and is one with which this Government has every sympathy, but it is fraught with considerable difficulties, not the least of which is the necessity for knowledge of the local vernacular in all except the senior posts of the service. An interchange of officers between the Colonial Government Service and the Consular Service under the Foreign Office is fraught with even greater difficulties, but this too has recently been under consideration.

The Government notes the views of the Incorporated Law Society of Hong Kong regarding the qualifications for certain legal posts and trusts their apprehension will prove unfounded.

Further consideration of the question of the future constitution of the Sanitary Board awaits the return from leave of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

Charter Collection.

My Honourable friend refers to the valuable bequest known as the Charter collection of Pictures. This collection was handed over with a somewhat inadequate catalogue, but it has been found possible to trace and identify many items and to have been handed over, except one small portfolio. There is no reason to suppose anyone "purloined" the portfolio, and there is nothing in the Auditor's report to justify the suspicions engendered by the Honourable Member's use of the word "purloined." Careful search is being made for it and I have every hope that it may yet be traced.

As regards the Assessment of the Colony the Honourable Member will be aware from my opening speech that we propose to strengthen the Assessment Department.

I note that the Honourable Member welcomes the improved Prison accommodation and proposes for the commencement of new Hospital and the new Kowloon British School. The Government entirely agrees with the Honourable Member as to the need for these new buildings and hopes to undertake them as soon as our finances permit.

I cannot close, Sir, without thanking Honourable Members for the kind reception which they have given to the Budget as a whole with the one exception of the Civil Service Salaries, and for the constructive character of most of their criticisms. I should also like to take this opportunity of thanking the Treasurer and his staff and the staff of my own office for the very able assistance they have so cheerfully rendered in the task of preparing this Budget. (Applause.)

(Continued on page 13.)

BUDGET DEBATE

(Continued from Page 12.)

H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

SALARIES SACRIFICE NOT APPRECIATED.

H.E. the Governor said: Honourable Members, in the first place I wish to congratulate my Honourable friend the Colonial Secretary for his able and lucid speech introducing the Budget, and to thank both him and his officers for the great help which they have given me in the final preparation of it. I also thank Honourable Members for giving it such careful consideration, and for their helpful comments and criticism. On the whole I am grateful that the criticism has not been more severe.

This Budget, like many other budgets, has both its gratifying and its disappointing aspects. It may be regarded as gratifying in that it clearly indicates the financial strength of the Colony, a strength which is probably unequalled in any part of the British Empire today. The estimate of revenue for 1932 exceeds in dollars by a very considerable sum that of any preceding year, and I think that it must be admitted that this has been achieved without any excessive or oppressive taxation. It has been stated "ad nauseam" perhaps that this Colony is comparatively lightly taxed. It has been necessary to increase taxation, but I think I am right in saying that more than one Honourable Member of this Council has publicly admitted that taxation is still relatively light. I had hoped that further taxation might have been avoided, but owing to our sterling commitments and the low dollar, it has been unavoidable. At the same time, I have endeavoured to spread the additional taxation as fairly as possible, to restrict it on the whole to luxuries, and to avoid raising the essential cost of living by any further increase in the assessment tax. A number of fees have been revised in view of the fall in the dollar, but I think that the revised fees are entirely reasonable, and I am greatly indebted to the Colonial Treasurer for the care and trouble that he has taken in this revision. I also take this opportunity of congratulating the Treasurer on the very able and lucid memorandum which he has drawn up in connection with the Estimates. A new feature has been introduced in the shape of taxation, based on sterling in the case of liquor and tobacco duties. Should the dollar average a higher figure than a shilling for 1932, the dollar estimate under these heads will of course be reduced, but this will be far more than compensated for by a reduction in the dollar equivalent of our sterling commitments.

The Low Dollar.

The disappointing feature of the Budget is that, in spite of the increase in revenue, it has not been possible to provide as much as I should have liked for special services. This of course is largely due to the fact that our sterling commitments have had to be calculated on the basis of a shilling dollar. I trust however to be able to show that provision has been made for a number of improvements and for further progress in the forthcoming year. Should the dollar rise, the position will be more favourable, and I hope in that event to explore after a few months the possibility of reinforcing certain maintenance votes, and providing for additional extra-ordinary works.

Approximately two-thirds of our sterling commitments are in respect of sterling salaries, and on this much has been spoken and written, almost as much as on the question of currency. The crux of the difficulty is that some persons, whether Government or non-Government, are paid on a sterling basis while others are paid on a dollar basis, and each party is inclined to complain whenever the situation changes and puts the other in a more favourable position. When the dollar goes up, the dollar paid employee gets the advantage, and the sterling paid one loses. When the dollar goes down, the converse is the case. With an anticipated low dollar, which is to the advantage of the sterling paid employee, whether he be Government or not, the latter is exposed to the frowns of envy.

The Government Standpoint.

Doubtless the stabilization of the dollar would obviate these difficulties but until that is achieved I would urge that a broader view be taken and judgment not passed merely in the light of temporary and passing conditions. As Honourable Members are aware, I was of opinion a year ago that a Government servant might reasonably make some concession and draw his salary at a modified rate. This system was adopted as from January 1 last. It entailed a surrender by all sterling paid officers from the Governor downwards of approximately 17 per cent. of the dollar equivalent of the salary which they had been promised. This is a considerable surrender,

and I am inclined to think that it has not been sufficiently appreciated. In point of fact it has meant that an officer has actually been drawing less dollars than he would have drawn if the rates prior to the Salaries Commission had remained in force and he had drawn his pay at the current rate of exchange. This is, I am sure, not realized by most people and would scarcely have been contemplated. This sacrifice certainly saved the Colony some \$1,400,000, thus enabling the Budget for the current year to be balanced. I venture to say, therefore, that the statement of my Honourable friend, the Senior Unofficial Member, that this balancing of the Budget has been achieved only by stifling the Colony of very necessary public works, and increasing taxation is scarcely an accurate representation of the position.

Those Directors' Fees.

While I appreciate that many in the Colony have suffered financial loss from the depression, it is well known that this is not universally the case, nor has the recent rise of the dollar been universally welcomed. Certain sterling salaries have been consistently paid at current rates of exchange, and some of our directors' fees have been increased and in some cases doubled because of the low dollar, while many reductions have only taken place during the course of this year—some indeed only quite recently, months after the reduction of the dollar equivalent of Government sterling salaries had been adopted. Moreover I believe that of all right in saying that these reductions outside Government services rarely reached as high a figure as 17 per cent. These facts came within the knowledge of the Secretary of State, both from some of the local people affected and from others, representations being made in the House of Commons on the subject. The Secretary of State after full consideration is of opinion that the fall in exchange having been arrested and the Colony having had a sufficient interval in which to re-adjust its budgetary arrangements to meet the new conditions, a period should now be set to the sacrifice which has been demanded from officers on sterling salaries. He has decided therefore that the present reductions cannot be continued beyond the present year, and that salaries should be paid at the current rate of exchange, as from the 1st of January, 1932, subject to a minimum rate of 1/- to the dollar and a maximum rate of 2/- to the dollar, and he has issued instructions to this effect. Government is unable therefore to accept the amendment put forward.

Retrenchment Commission.

As Honourable Members are aware, I appointed a Retrenchment Commission, which has reported. Their report will probably be made available after it has, together with the considered views of the Government, been perused by the Secretary of State. As stated by the Colonial Secretary, certain reductions in personnel have been made as a result of the Commission's report, though Government has not been able to go quite so far as it hoped. It would be a mistake to reduce staff too quickly and find that the loss of efficiency proved too great. It would moreover be a great disadvantage to the Colony to reduce our staff too drastically, and so get the Colony a bad name which would damage its chances of success in recruiting in the future.

When I came here, I was impressed by the large number of European staff, particularly in the subordinate grades. Steps are being taken to replace some of these gradually by local officers, though this is a step which must be taken with caution. Government is ready to give local recruits every chance, and it will be for them to prove that such confidence is not misplaced. This policy can only be followed if local recruits prove that they possess the necessary integrity and efficiency. If they fail to do this, they and the Colony cannot complain if we have to revert to the system which has obtained hitherto. The matter lies in their hands.

Medical Services.

The needs of the Colony in health and medical matters still loom large, and I am glad that I have been able to make some additional provision in this department. Malaria is not so great a scourge in this Colony as it is in many others, but it is showing a tendency to increase, and there is no doubt that steps must be taken to prevent this. I trust that my Honourable friend, the Acting Director of Medical and Sanitary Services will agree with me when I say that, generally speaking, malaria can be eradicated almost anywhere, provided that sufficient funds are available for the purpose. In Malaya, where the measures taken have proved very successful, a great deal of money has been

spent, but the cost of permanent works in this Colony, owing to the nature of its formation, will relatively be much higher. In Malaya, ravines, or nullahs as they are called here, can be trained at a more reasonable cost, owing to there being a sparsity of rock. Here, where the nullahs in many cases consist of solid rock, the cost of draining them and providing for satisfactory drainage work will be much higher. A sum of \$150,000 has been entered to deal with this work, and I anticipate that a similar sum will be entered in the Estimates for the following year. I may say that I gave instructions for the entry of this sum in the first instance, but eventually with great reluctance had to reduce it to \$50,000. With the increase of revenue resulting from the extra taxation, I was enabled to restore the original figure. I think that I should stress in this matter that where areas liable to malaria are occupied only by a comparatively small and well-to-do population whose total contribution to the rates in small, it is only equitable that they should contribute directly to the special measures which are necessary. Assuming that this is done, it will be possible to carry out the work with greater celerity than would otherwise be the case.

Infant Welfare.

I have always been interested in infant welfare, and when I came here I was disappointed to find so little provision made for it. I have made provision in the forthcoming year for a centre to be established on the island, with a lady medical officer in charge and a staff. In the first instance, it is proposed to rent premises, but if it proves a success, it may be desirable eventually to build an institution of our own. The St. John Ambulance Brigade has done good work in the New Territories in relation both to adults and children, and the Brigade is anxious to start an infant welfare centre there. Steps have been taken with a view to carrying out this proposal, but I consider that it is the duty of Government to provide a centre in Kowloon, if possible in 1932, similar to that which it is proposed to establish on the island.

St. John Ambulance.

I wish to add the thanks of Government to those expressed by my Honourable friend the Senior Unofficial Member to the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the very great services which they render to the Colony. These services stand out even in a Colony where so much unselfish work is done by private citizens for the public good. I also wish to record my appreciation of the work done by the New Territories Medical Benevolent Society.

In the matter of venereal disease clinics, here again we are some way behind hand. A health officer has been appointed who is a specialist in this disease, and he has made certain recommendations. As Honourable Members are probably aware, there is a clinic for both men and women at the Government Civil Hospital, while the Tsan Yuk Hospital provides a clinic for women. This however is not enough, and it is proposed to establish a clinic in Kowloon. I consider it better to have it more in the centre of the town than the hospital is, and here again premises will be rented in the first place, to enable us to see what success is achieved. In addition to this, further special equipment is being provided for, in accordance with the recommendations of the health officer.

In this connection it is, perhaps, desirable that I should refer to the Government policy in relation to brothels. Most countries have now adopted the policy of the abolition of recognised houses, but the problem in Hong Kong is more difficult than in most other places. Here we have an enormous proportion of illiterate people who fail to appreciate the health side of the question, and we have an enormous floating population. Singapore has definitely closed these houses, and in some respects the problem there may be said to approximate to that in Hong Kong more closely than does that in Western countries. But here the problem is even greater than it is in Singapore, owing to the enormous floating population. This question has engaged my attention, not only since I came here, but in Malaya, and there is no doubt that it is a most difficult problem to solve. I have had correspondence with the Secretary of State on the matter and propose to ask for a further report on the effect on the abolition in Singapore. I may then be in a position to take the matter further, but it is probable that it will be best to wait the report of the League of Nations Commission which visited the Colony a few months ago, and devoted some attention to this question.

Tuberculosis.

No one can deplore more than I do the terrible toll taken in this Colony by tuberculosis. At the same time I confess to grave doubts whether sanatoria would achieve as much as many people think. Experience has shown more particularly in the East that tubercular patients as a rule only come to such institutions when the disease

is so far advanced that little or nothing can be done for them. It is hoped that propaganda in the shape of pamphlets and health lectures may achieve something but I feel convinced that this dread disease will never be eradicated or even reduced to very small dimensions in this Colony except by the carrying out of extensive known improvement and reconstruction schemes, with a view to the amelioration of housing conditions which are very bad indeed in this Colony and which are undoubtedly the main cause of tuberculosis.

Some increased benefits have been provided for in the matter of education. The grants in aid will be increased and are to be based on a flat rate, which will give some relief to various schools, though some will benefit but little. The existing fees in Government schools are certainly on the low side, and it has been suggested that they should be raised in order to contribute a more equitable share to educational costs. It has also been suggested that there should be a distinction between the fees paid by scholars who are domiciled in the Colony, and those paid by scholars coming from China. After due consideration, Government is not prepared to agree to this. From many points of view, which I need not amplify at the present moment, it is desirable to encourage educational and cultural relations with China, and it would therefore be a retrograde step to discourage in any way scholars coming from that country to Hong Kong for education.

Education.

I appointed a Committee to consider certain aspects of technical education, and their report will shortly be laid on the table. As a result of their recommendations, it is proposed to open a Junior Technical School, which it is hoped will be in operation by the middle of next year. The necessary provision has been made in the Estimates. This will cater for a particular class of mechanic, and will, it is hoped, help to supply a very necessary demand which hitherto has been unfulfilled.

Another Committee which was appointed by me was the Committee to deal with the question of juvenile courts. It has reported, its report has been laid on the table and its recommendations are now being considered by Government. I need only say at present that, generally speaking, they appear to me eminently sound, and Government proposes generally to give effect to them.

In my visits to the Districts North and South, I found that several growing villages were very backward in the matter of health and sanitation, particularly the village of Tsun Wan, and I considered it necessary to make an effort to improve matters. I discussed the condition of Tsun Wan with the elders, and they generally agreed with my proposals, which amounted to building a market on the higher levels and gradually inducing the inhabitants by exchanges of land to move their village to more sanitary sites round the market. Provision of \$5,000 has been made in the Estimates for a new market and site preparation. I definitely feel that we have not done enough for the health and sanitation of these villages. I think the time has almost come to bring certain villages, only two or three in number at present, within the purview of the Assessment Ordinance, and it is probable that in 1933 a reasonable assessment rate will be levied, the proceeds of which will be devoted to improving conditions.

I am in entire accord with the views expressed by my Hon. friends Dr. Kotewall and Dr. Tso as to the desirability of increasing production from the New Territories but I am inclined to think that this would be best achieved by further inculcating the principles of co-operation among the agriculturists.

Harbour Improvements.

The question of harbour improvement is a very important one to this port, and a hydrographic survey is at present in progress with a view to enabling Government to decide what works in respect of dredging and so on are necessary to give adequate facilities to the port. A special officer, who returned from leave last June, is engaged on the work. There was some delay owing to typhoons but up to date some 715 acres have been surveyed leaving upwards of 10,000 acres to be dealt with. Arrangements are being made to employ an additional officer so as to expedite the completion of the work. I appreciate however that it may be necessary to carry out more extensive dredging before this survey is completed and I propose to consult the Harbour Advisory Committee on the subject.

The Government Marine Surveyors' Department is undoubtedly an expensive one, and it will be necessary when a favourable opportunity arises to consider the revision of fees for services rendered with a view to recovering a greater proportion of the costs of the department. I do not consider it desirable however to raise these fees during the period of depression which the shipping industry is at present undergoing.

The Police.

Some reductions have been made in the Police Force, partly as a result of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Commission, but it is hoped that this will not reduce the efficiency of the Force. The principle which has largely been followed is to meet a reduction of staff by increased mobility. It proves that this materially reduces the efficiency of the Force, the question of a restoration of some of the personnel will be considered.

It will be noticed that the grant to the Hong Kong University is the same as that made this year. It is quite obvious that it is unable to carry on, even on the present basis without this help, and it is unthinkable that the Colony should allow its University to lose its place for want of that necessary support.

As a result of the considerable increase in the revenue, the military contribution has naturally largely increased in dollar figures, but it must be remembered that the cost of the garrison is mainly incurred on a sterling basis, and our contribution in sterling still falls very far short of the total cost. Correspondence has been continued with the Secretary of State in regard to certain principles regulating this contribution. These principles include that of calculating the contribution on the net revenue of quasi-industrial undertakings, such as wireless telegraphy, and the rate for the annual percentage allowance on the capital expenditure paid for from current revenue on such undertakings as railways, telephones and water supplies. The question of excluding all reimbursements from the calculation is also being considered. I am hopeful that we shall obtain some concession in the matter. When I have received the final decision of the Secretary of State I will ask for his sanction to publish the whole correspondence.

Roads to be Maintained.

Under Public Works Recurrent, when originally balancing the Budget, I found it necessary to curtail certain maintenance votes. With the increased taxation however it has been found possible to reinstate these to a large extent. As the Colonial Secretary has stated, we have hitherto maintained a high standard of roads in this Colony, and it would be deplorable to allow them to deteriorate. I hope to be able to allot further funds for maintenance later in the year should this prove necessary.

The Public Works Extraordinary programme is admittedly not a large one, but certain works are being provided for out of loans. The questions of a new Government Civil Hospital, Metal Hospital and Infectious Diseases Hospital have for the moment been deferred, but I hope to take them up in the near future. A site on the Pokfulam Road, more suitable from nearly every point of view has been decided upon for the new Government Civil Hospital. A site at Kennedy Town was suggested for the new Infectious Diseases Hospital but I feel strongly that the city will develop in this direction and that such a scheme would seriously interfere with that development. I suggested Green Island as a better site from every point of view and this has been accepted by my advisers and these leaders of the Chinese community whom I have consulted. I have had with great regret to postpone the further extension to the Government Hospital at Kowloon, which is in urgent need of such extension, but I hope

to make provision for proceeding with this in 1933. Meanwhile the block intended for a maternity hospital there is approaching completion. In view however of the increased demand for accommodation for general cases it is almost certain that this new block will be used mainly for such cases pending the erection of another ward. I consider that a further extension to this hospital is one of the most urgent needs of the Colony and if our financial position should prove to be as good as I anticipate at the end of the first quarter of next year I propose to consider the question of special provision for the purpose.

Kowloon Interests.

I take this opportunity of assuring my Honourable friend Mr. Braga who has made such an eloquent appeal on behalf of Kowloon that its interests will not be overlooked. I would point out that, even regarding the new Female Prison at Leichikok as a partnership institution, as indeed it is, the amount provided for Public Works Extraordinary is divided almost equally between the Island and the mainland.

Final provision is made for the completion of the new Female Prison. This work is long overdue, and will, when completed early next year, greatly alleviate the present state of things.

Loan works have been adequately dealt with by the Colonial Secretary. It is estimated that a sum of nearly \$2,000,000 will be expended on loan works in the forthcoming year. In the first instance, this expenditure will be met from surplus balances, but it may be necessary to raise a loan towards the latter part of the year. In fact it is almost certain that this will be done as apart from other considerations Government fully appreciates the desirability of converting the 6 per cent. Public Works Loan to one bearing a lower rate of interest.

The Clegg Report.

In reply to Sir Shou-son Chew's query regarding the report of the Clegg Commission on the Currency question I am unable to say definitely when it will be published but it will almost certainly be in the near future. I am subject to the Secretary of State's instructions in the matter.

I thank the Unofficial Members for their renewed assurance of their wholehearted support. I on my side undertake, so long as I hold my present post, to work wholeheartedly for the welfare and prosperity of the Colony, and so long as I do this, I feel confident that I shall always receive that support.

The Colony has in its history passed through dark days, but has emerged successfully. It cannot hope entirely to escape such days in future. Clouds at times gather round us, and indeed have done so during the past months, but the Colony has succeeded in maintaining its friendly relations with all parties, and I trust that it will always succeed in doing so. With the continued co-operation of all classes of the community, I feel confident that this hope will be realised.

AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

The Colonial Secretary then moved a Bill to apply a sum not exceeding twenty-six million, six hundred and forty-one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars to the Public Service of the year 1932. Mr. Mackie proposed an amendment reading "that a sum not exceeding \$26,641,787 shall be and the same is hereby charged upon the revenue and other funds of the Colony for the service of the year 1932".

The amendment was defeated by nine votes to seven, all the Unofficial Members voting for the amendment while His Excellency the Governor and all the official members opposed it.

The bill proposed by the Colonial Secretary then passed its second and third readings.

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TOBACCO AND LIQUOR.

INCREASE IN DUTY PROPOSED.

SPIRITS ALSO TO BE TAXED.

The following resolutions were moved by the Colonial Treasurer at the Legislative Council yesterday and adopted.

Resolved that the duties on Tobacco set forth in the resolution passed by this Council on the 26th February, 1931, and published in the Government Gazette of the 27th February, 1931, by Government notification No. 122 be varied and subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Tobacco Ordinance, 1916 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1916), as amended by section 7 of the Tobacco Amendment Ordinance, 1920 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1920) the duty on:

(1) upon all tobacco imported into the Colony after the coming into operation of this resolution, and

(2) upon all dutiable tobacco already in the Colony at the coming into operation of this resolution shall be as stated in the following table per pound weight: Provided that the "dollars and decimals" thereof stated in the table shall be conventional dollars reckoned as the equivalent of one shilling and eight pence sterling; and that consequently to arrive at the actual amount payable in Hong Kong currency the conventional dollar stated in the Table shall be multiplied by 20 and divided by a figure settled by the Colonial Treasurer from time to time representing the average opening selling rates for the previous month of Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for demand drafts on London, and until so settled the figure shall be 12.25.

Table.

A.—On unmanufactured tobacco:—	
(1) If unstripped:—	
(a) containing 10 pounds or more of moisture per 100 pounds weight thereof.....	\$0.70
(b) containing less than 10 pounds of moisture per 100 pounds weight thereof.....	\$0.75
(2) If stripped:—	
(a) containing 10 pounds or more of moisture per 100 pounds weight thereof.....	\$0.84
(b) containing less than 10 pounds of moisture per 100 pounds weight thereof.....	\$0.93
B.—On manufactured tobacco:—	
(1) Cigars.....	\$2.00
(2) Cigarettes.....	\$0.80
(3) Other manufactured tobacco including snuff and cigar cuttings.....	\$0.90

Light Oils.

Resolved under section 7 of the Motor Spirit Ordinance, 1930, Ordinance No. 4 of 1930, that the duties on light oils as set forth in section 6 of the Motor Spirit Ordinance, 1930, be increased to twenty-five cents per gallon.

Liquors.

Resolved under section 41 (1) of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, Ordinance No. 6 of 1911, as amended by the Liquors Amendment Ordinance, 1921, that, in addition to the duties upon intoxicating liquors set out in the resolution of the 20th February, 1931, published by Government Notification No. 122 of 1931, as amended by Government Notification No. 414 of 1931, the following duty shall be paid on spirituous liquors other than intoxicating liquors, namely:—

On perfumed spirits, medicated spirits and toilet preparations, containing more than ten per cent of pure alcohol by weight, \$10.00 per gallon.

Provided that the said duty of \$10 shall be conventional dollars reckoned as the equivalent of one shilling and eight pence sterling; and consequently to arrive at the actual amount payable in Hong Kong currency the conventional dollar shall be multiplied by 20 and divided by a figure settled by the Colonial Treasurer from time to time representing the average opening selling rates for the previous month of Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for demand drafts on London, and until so settled the figure shall be 12.25.

Reasons for Increase.

In moving the first resolution, the Hon. Mr. Taylor said:—I rise to move, Sir, the following resolution standing in my name to increase the duties on tobacco.

The reason for the increase have been explained by the Hon. Colonial Secretary in moving the first reading of the Appropriation Bill on the 1st of this month. The duties came into force on the 17th September by order made by H.E. the Governor-in-Council.

It will be remembered that in February last liquor and tobacco duties were placed on a sterling basis but that the actual figures in the table were reduced to the figures in force prior to June, 1930, when in that month they were raised. To take an example, unstripped tobacco class 1 (a) prior to June, 1930, was assessed at 75 per lb. In February it was reduced to 50 per lb. on the sterling basis.

It has now been raised to 70 on a sterling basis. The actual duty payable per lb. reckoned by the conventional dollar before the present order was made was at the rate of 87 per lb. The duty to-day is \$1.14 an increase of approximately 30 per cent, and this is the approximate increase throughout the table. At the time the estimate

(Continued on next column.)

SHOPLIFTERS CAUGHT.

JADE RINGS AND WEDDING DRESSES.

Two Chinese went into the Cavan ladies' novelty store on Wednesday and expressed a desire to inspect some of the jade rings. They were handed a selection and after making a choice, one of the men asked the assistant if they kept wedding dresses.

The people in the shop had, by this time, become suspicious, and as one of the men walked out of the shop, the managers noticed there was a blank space on the tray and realised that one of the rings was gone. The assistant ran after the man and brought him back. The two men were held until the police arrived and took them in custody. The missing ring was found near the doorway with the stone detached, and according to the managers, this was the most valuable of the whole lot.

was made it was reckoned that the increase in revenue would amount to \$1,800,000 in a full year with a 1s. 2d. dollar but with a 2d. dollar this would be reduced by \$45,000 to \$1,755,000. It will be seen, therefore, that placing duties on a sterling basis acts also against the revenue.

Another \$600,000.

In connection with the duties on light oils, Mr. Taylor said:—The reasons for this are the same as in the case of tobacco, viz., to balance the budget. This is an increase of 10 cents per gallon, viz., from 15 cents to 25 cents, and is estimated to yield an additional \$340,000 in a full year. The total estimated receipts from this source in 1932 are placed at \$600,000.

Tax on Perfumes.

With regard to the third resolution, Mr. Taylor said:—This tax was estimated to produce \$150,000 in a full year but if the dollar remains round about 1s. 2d. the yield will be only \$124,000. The extra cost to the general public when they buy such luxuries would be small. As an example, the duty on a pint bottle of the perfume Eau de Cologne or on a pint of the hair wash Eau de Quinine would amount with a 1s. 2d. dollar to \$1.40.

New Bills Passed.

The following Bills passed their second and third readings:—

"A Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure."

"A Bill to amend further the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900."

"A Bill to amend the Suitsors' Funds Ordinance, 1896."

With regard to the last, a clause was added when the Council was in committee to the effect that the new Bill did not come into force until January 1, 1932.

LAWN BOWLS OPEN SINGLES.

LAPSLEY ELIMINATED.

U. M. Omar (Craigongowor) had an easy passage into the semi-final of the lawn bowls Open Singles Championship when he met R. Lapsley (Kowloon Dock) on the Kowloon C.C. ground yesterday. He finished the game in 15 heads, playing on top form to win by 21 shots to 7.

The semi-finalists now are West, Lapsley, and Omar v. Drummond. The following were the scores of the game:—

Heads.	Omar.	Lapsley.
1.	2	2
2.	2	2
3.	2	2
4.	2	2
5.	2	2
6.	2	2
7.	2	2
8.	2	2
9.	2	2
10.	2	2
11.	2	2
12.	2	2
13.	2	2
14.	2	2
15.	2	2

SPRINGBOKS DEFEAT MIDLANDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 21. The South African rugby side to-day defeated the Midland Counties by thirteen points to three at Birmingham.

LENIENCY RECOMMENDED.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS CASE VERDICT.

The trial of two Chinese at the Criminal Sessions on a charge of assaulting a woman with intent to rob concluded late in the afternoon yesterday before the Chief Justice (Sir Joseph Kinnear) after a lengthy address by Mr. Hin Shing Lo, on behalf of the first accused.

In returning a verdict of guilty against the first accused, the foreman of the jury said that the majority of the members were in favour of recommending leniency. The second accused being found not guilty, he was discharged.

His Lordship said that he did not know the grounds for the jury's recommendation, but he would assume as much as possible in the accused's favour by sentencing him to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

FLOOD RELIEF.

RESULT OF RECENT DRIVE IN HONG KONG.

The result of the drive for the Flood Relief Fund organised by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export are to hand.

First of the fifteen groups is Mr. Ma Man Fai, of the Sincere Co., Ltd.

Second is Mr. M. C. H. Tan Yue, of the Wah Yue Shing Co.

Third is Mr. P. Gook Chin, of the Wing On Co.

Winner of individual results—Mr. A. Tak Sum with over \$5,000. The sum of \$20,000 has been remitted recently by The Bank of China to the North China Flood Relief Association at Hankow for immediate distribution and a novel feature of the campaign was the daily broadcasting of results from Sincere's store, where every member of the staff has been unsparing in their efforts for the common cause.

Acknowledgement of contributions for funds from the European community in Hong Kong:—

Wm. Meyerink & Co.	\$50
James H. Backhouse, Ltd.	50
R. & C. Hoff	5
S. Kato & Co.	50
U. S. Sherry & Co.	50
Harry Wicking & Co.	50
Chik Fung Co.	25
Robertson Wilson & Co., Ltd.	25
Lewton Co.	20
A. Cooke & Co.	20
Jensen & Co.	10
Rattonjee & Co.	10
Sander Welder & Co.	50
Mr. Burt	50
Mr. Rattonjee	20

POPPY DAY FUND.

OPENING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following subscription have been received for the Poppy Day Fund:—

H.E. the Governor and Lady Peel	\$100
The Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell	100
Mr. E. J. R. Mitchell	50
Mr. G. S. Archbutt	25
	\$275

THE S.S. KAUSING.

WHAT IT DID IN THE RECENT TYPHOON.

HARBOUR MASTER'S REPLY TO QUESTIONS.

The Hon. the Harbour Master (Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., retired), in answers to questions put by the Hon. Dr. S. W. Tse on behalf of the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, relative to the part played by the rescue tug Kausing in the recent typhoon, which appeared in our columns yesterday, supplied the following answers:—

1.—(a) Two trading junks. A third was towed some distance but the tow line either parted or was cut. The latter is suspected because the Kausing cannot steer at very low speeds and the junk people complain that she tows too fast. A line was thrown to a fourth junk but although caught was not made fast.

(b) None—no junks or cargo boats, approachable by Kausing, were found in need of assistance.

2.—Past Green Island where two small sampans were offered assistance at 10.30 a.m. This assistance was refused and the sampans reached shelter under their own oars.

3.—(a) A request was received from the Kowloon Godown Company for the Kausing to tow some lighters from off Kowloon Wharf to Yau-mai Shai. This was passed to Kausing but no action was taken as there appeared to be no danger to life. The Wharfage Co. having their own launches available.

(b) A request was received from Kwong Hui Lung to tow some lighters from West Point to Yau-mai Shai. As by then the Kausing had proceeded to the Eastern end of the harbour it was explained to his representative that the craft in the west having had their opportunity to be towed to safety it would be unfair to recall the Kausing from the East and so deprive any craft in the East, who might be in need of assistance of their opportunity to accept towage. This request was not passed to Kausing.

(c) A report was received that some lighters belonging to Butterfield & Swire were in trouble to the westward. As the Kausing had already proceeded to the East this report was not passed to the Kausing for the same reason as set forth in 3 (b).

(d) A report was received from the Green Island Cement Co. that some lighters were in distress off Hok Yuen (Kowloon Bay). This message was passed to Kausing. On arrival at Hok Yuen owing to bad weather conditions the Master decided that it would be an undue risk to take the Kausing in to the lighters, a decision with which the Harbour Master concurs.

(e) A report was received that a junk was sinking inside Kellett Island. This message was passed to Kausing. On arrival off Kellett Island no sign of such junk could be seen. The Master did not search inside Kellett Island as there was insufficient water for the safe navigation of the Kausing.

Messages were passed to Kausing as stated above.

Record of action taken is contained in the log.

Copies of both the Dock Log and Wireless Telegraph Log are produced.

Offers Declined.

4.—A large number of junks and cargo boats estimated at about 100 were lying alongside the piers and wharves. Each group was offered towage. Some craft declined others ignored the offer.

No record was kept. An order has now been issued that such a record shall be kept in future.

5.—The Kausing due to weather conditions was anchored in Kowloon Bay at 3 p.m. At 4.50 p.m. anchor was weighed but at 5.10 p.m. the Kausing proving unmanageable at low speeds anchor was again dropped and Kausing remained at anchor until 6 p.m. when the weather moderating she again got under way.

Most of the craft sunk or broken up against the piers will not meet their fate between the piers to the west of the Harbour Office between 2.30 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. Had the Kausing been present off these piers she would have been unable to go in to these craft as she would have been running a grave risk of becoming herself a casualty against the piers wall.

6.—On September 3 whilst the Kausing was being employed carrying out the Gap Rock Lighthouse relief a report was received that some fishing junks had been wrecked on the Lema Islands in Chinese Territory. Owing to a temporary

defect in Kausing's wireless telegraph it was found impossible to get a wireless message through to her and the Naval Authorities very kindly detailed H.M.S. Stormcloud to investigate. Acting on a report received from the Stormcloud by the Naval Authorities the Harbour Master sent out the Kausing on the morning of September 4 to carry out a thorough search. The Kausing arrived back in the evening having rescued no persons.

No report has been received by any casualty having occurred on Lamma Island.

Copy of Orders.

7.—A copy of the orders for the Kausing during typhoon weather drawn up in July, 1929, by the following Committee: Harbour Master (Chairman), Mr. R. Sutherland, Mr. T. N. Chan, representing the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Capt. P. H. Rolfe, Marine Superintendent, Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Capt. R. Jones, Marine Superintendent, China Navigation Co., Capt. E. H. Neave, Senior Wharfinger, Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., is tabled.

8.—The Master works under the general instructions as laid down above.

Messages received at the Harbour Office are passed to him as requisite and in special cases definite instructions from the Harbour Master.

The Harbour Master acts in general control but in typhoon weather a great deal must be left to the initiative and judgment of the master who is the man on the spot and is better able to judge the capabilities of the Kausing in the weather conditions then prevailing than can an officer sitting in an office.

9.—All craft regardless of size, giving priority to the saving of life.

10.—This is answered by the reply to question 1.

UPSIDE DOWN FLYING.

PILOT TO TRY TO CROSS FIRTH OF FORTH.

An attempt to fly upside down over six miles of open sea is to be made by Capt. A. G. Bullimore, one of the Berkshire Air Circus pilots.

He will take the air at Fifo, turn on to his back, and attempt to fly the six miles across the Firth of Forth to Granton flying fields, Edinburgh, in that position.

If successful this will be the longest upside down flight ever made.

Mr. G. Youill, manager of Northern Air Lines, an associated company of the Berkshire concern, said when interviewed: "It is an extraordinarily difficult feat, for, of course, all the controls are reversed. Capt. Bullimore's plane has been specially adapted for the attempt, the petrol feeds having been arranged so that the engine will keep running with the plane flying on its back."

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33rd Oct, 1931.

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TATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 11th Nov.

SEATTLE, VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

HYULI MARU ... Tuesday, 3rd Nov.

HEIAN MARU ... Tuesday, 10th Nov.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 31st Oct.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 14th Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 24th Oct.

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 21st Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

GENOA MARU ... Saturday, 24th Oct.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Friday, 30th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Nov.

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 11th Nov.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Stamboul (Constantinople),

Genoa & Marseilles.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Friday, 13th Nov.

CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MURORA MARU ... Thursday, 28th Oct.

MALACCA MARU ... Saturday, 7th Nov.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

BENGAL MARU ... Wednesday, 28th Oct.

YASUKUNI MARU ... Wednesday, 28th Oct.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 30th Oct.

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DARTAGNAY ... 14th Nov.

ANDRE LEBON ... 24th Nov.

FELIX ROUSSEL ... 24th Dec.

G. METZINGER ... 22nd Dec.

SPHINX ... 23rd Dec.

PORTHOS ... 6th Jan.

CHENONCEAUX ... 10th Jan.

CHENONCEAUX ... 2nd Feb.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 13,519 TONS,
THROUGH CARGO
14,347 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office, of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

Cargo for Through Ports.
British Emp. of Russia, Manila 24 448

Talma, Calcutta 583 5,704

Sealona, Balikpapan 3,714 —

Taiyuan, Shanghai 400 900

Haiching, Foochow 300 —

Hydrangna, Swatow 378 —

Knitangata, Samarinda 500 2,000

Norwegian Daviken, Tientsin 5,800 9,052

Japanese Del Mar, Canton 5 —

Lungshan Maru, Canton 15 7

Tokai Maru, Boston 243 —

Toku Maru, Milko 3,802 6,070

Chinese Chian Lee, Newchwang 620 2,400

Tai Lee, Newchwang 530 988

Total 13,519 14,347

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Talma (Br.) Calcutta 1,550

Taiyuan (Br.) Shanghai 175

Haiching (Br.) Foochow 308

Hydrangna (Br.) Swatow 341

Daviken (Nor.) Tientsin 52

Total 2,224

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following merchant vessels were in port yesterday:—

Wharves:—Kowloon: Tokai

Maru, Talma, Emp. of Russia;

Holt's: City of Perth; Douglas

Lapnik: Haiching; Quarry Bay:

Tjikmek.

Docks:—Kowloon: Dorry, Per-

seus, Seistan, Limchow, Pingal,

Hiram, Yei Maru; Taikeo: Hang-

cheong, Kaying; Cosmopolitan:

Kaipoi.

Buoys:—A5 Clara Jensen, A16

Cremer, B8 Daviken, B8 Canton,

B9 Muinam, B11 Tai Lee, B14

Kwangchow, B16 Chian Lee, B17

Yuan Lee, B18 Hellas, B20 Sze-

chuen, B22 Himsang, B23 Fuku

Maru, B24 Del Mar, B25 Corona,

B26 Tinho, B27 Apoc, C1 Red

Flag.

200-FT. CLIMB AFTER WRECK.

During dense fog along the west coast of Cornwall the British steamer Lymingo struck a rock off Gurnards Head, and it is feared will become a total wreck. The three passengers and crew of 14 went ashore in one of the ship's life boats. The steward took ashore his cat.

At this point the cliffs are 200ft. high, and very precipitous, but all the shipwrecked men reached the top in safety.

One of the passengers was a London man while the other two live at Cardiff.

CLEARANCES.

October 22.

Chian Lee, for Canton.

Clara Jensen, for Singapore.

Del Mar, for Swatow.

Empress of Russia, for Shanghai.

Klenogie, for Shanghai.

Hin Sang, for Sandakan.

Hydrangna, for Swatow.

Kwai Sang, for Canton.

Phasianella, for Foochow.

Pilena, for Shanghai.

Ramess, for Shanghai.

Szechuen, for Canton.

Sungshan Maru, for Swatow.

Tai Lee, for Canton.

Talma, for Shanghai.

Tokai Maru, for Keelung.

WHITE STAR LINE.

HINT OF "DRASTIC MEASURES."

A hint of "drastic measures" in connection with the affairs of the White Star Line, Ltd., one of the Royal Mail Steam Packet group of companies, was made at the annual meeting of the company by the chairman (Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P.).

The company, he said, could not continue to operate much longer, while trading losses were so large, without something drastic being done, but every effort would be made to protect the goodwill of the line, which includes the Homeric, Majestic and the Olympic. He desired to be relieved of his responsibilities in connection with the company at the earliest convenient moment.

There was a demonstration when Mr. Runciman announced that Lord Kylsant's resignation of the chairmanship had been accepted. Mr. Horace Samuel, K.C., a shareholder, moved an amendment that the accounts be not adopted, but it was not proceeded with.

A CHANNEL ADVENTURE.

Boulogne—A Dunkirk fishing boat, which has returned from the North Sea, has brought with it a small yacht, which had been abandoned. At the inquiry here it was found that the boat belonged to an Englishman, whose name is given as Mr. S. Northwer, of Waterloo-crescent, Dover.

Mr. Northwer was sailing his boat in the Straits of Dover when some mishap occurred. He was picked up by the Channel steamer Isle of Thanet and his craft was taken in tow. The tow rope broke, and the yacht was found abandoned.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

Arr. Dep.

British 7 7

Norwegian 3 3

Japanese 5 2

Chinese 2 3

Danish 0 3

Total 17 18

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:—

Basin:—Tamar.

Dock:—Taranatula, Perseus, Cly-

mus.

Buoy No. 2.—Medway.

Buoy No. 3.—Borwick.

Buoy No. 4.—Cornflower.

Buoy No. 5.—Vindictive.

Buoy No. 6.—Kent.

Buoy No. 7.—Protea.

Buoy No. 8.—Sandwich.

Buoy No. 9.—Parthian.

Buoy No. 10.—Osiris.

Buoy No. 11.—Odin.

Buoy No. 12.—Pandora.

Buoy No. 13.—Magnolia.

Buoy No. 14.—Orpheus, Otus.

Buoy No. 15.—Oswald.

Buoy No. 16.—Marzipan.

Kowloon Bay.—Seraph, Storm-

cloud, Sirdar, Stirling, Somme.

Junk Bay.—Sepoy.

Kowloon Buoy.—Phoenix.

Foreign Men of War.—Portu-

guese cruiser Adamastor and gun-

boat Macau, U.S.S. Mindanco.

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